ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TALUKDARI ESTATES IN GUJARAT

133402

DURING THE YEAR

1915-1916

1918-19

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No. 8 of 1917.

From

R. G. GORDON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Talukdari Settlement Officer,
Gujarat;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Ahmedabad, January 5, 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Talukdari Department for the year ending 31st July 1916.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND TOUR.

2. *Charge.*—I held charge during the whole year. It may be noted that from the 1st August 1916 the charge of all Talukdari Estates in the Broach District has been handed over to the Collector under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4407, dated 25th April 1916, Revenue Department. This will, therefore, be the last report submitted from this office so far as the management of the Broach Estates is concerned.

3. *Character of the Season.*—This will already have been described in the district reports and there is no need to go into the subject in detail here. It is only necessary to state that the early rains failed and that a severe famine was only just averted by the timely rainfall at the end of September which saved the situation and enabled the Talukdars and their cultivators to struggle through the year without calling upon Government for any special assistance except in one or two individual cases. Some grass was provided from the stock at Modasa, and from the small supply which had been already sent by Government in anticipation of the far larger supplies that were thought would at one time be necessary. Beyond this no special assistance was found necessary though the cultivators undoubtedly had a difficult time, especially as the early rains of the monsoon for 1916-17 held off for so long as again to give rise to the most serious apprehension. Luckily the rains did not fail and the prospects for the coming year are very bright indeed. The experience of the past season undoubtedly goes to show that the Gujarat cultivator has hardened almost out of recognition in his powers to resist the result of bad seasons. A situation which in 1900 and even in 1912 would have produced panic and tragedy in 1916 was met with a fortitude and cheerfulness which is beyond all praise. The same may be said of the Talukdars who in more than one instance assured me that they had asked no assistance from Government in view of the financial difficulties which they knew were entailed owing to the War. Cultivators have also expressed themselves to me to the same effect and I have no doubt that the feeling was general. Let this, therefore, be set down to the credit of the Talukdar and his tenants that in a time of danger and hardship they possessed their souls in patience and refused to embarrass Government by making demands which they knew would be met with difficulty. If this be their contribution to the sinews of War it is by no means a small one.

4. *Annual Tour.*—Owing to the failure of the early rains I considered it desirable to make a personal inspection of the area affected and therefore, starting from Ranpur on 18th August, I took a quick tour through Dhandhuka, Dholka and Sanand making camps at Ranpur, Dhandhuka, Dholera, Utelia, Dholka, Bavla and Sanand, returning to Head-Quarters on the 31st August.

My tour proper began on the 25th October, commencing with the Viramgam Taluka in which I encamped from that date till the 4th November, making camps at Kukvav, Gunjala, Vithlapur and Bhankoda. In addition to inspecting the condition of the crops in the majority of the villages I settled outstanding difficulties between the leaseholder of Aghar and the Talukdars and also endeavoured, though without success, to arrive at some settlement of the question regarding the management of the important Bhankoda Estate. I then returned to Ahmedabad and proceeded to the Broach District where I stayed for 5 days, paying visits to the Thakors of Kerwada and Amod. While in Broach, I settled various outstanding questions and made personal inquiries into the affairs of the Thakor of Matar. I then returned to Viramgam where I completed my tour by camps at Bhankoda, Viramgam and Lia. I then proceeded to the Sanand Mahal making camps at Makhiav, Sanand and Modasar, conducting inquiries into crops and testing the newly prepared settlement registers. After the Christmas holidays I toured in Dholka from 11th to 23rd January, my work being confined to crop inspection and the test of the Settlement Registers. After a three days camp at Dhandhuka I returned to Ahmedabad in connection with the important Salangpur suit in which I was engaged till the 17th, incidentally paying a visit to Bombay for the collection of evidence. I next proceeded to Dhandhuka *via* the Jasdan State and commencing from the far western portion known as the Panchal which, I may add, no Revenue Officer had visited for 12 years made a comprehensive tour of the Taluka with camps at Nana Matra, Nagadka, Ranpur, Khas, Vagad, Chokdi, Dholera, Gamph and Dhandhuka. On account of the exceptionally unfavourable character of the season in Dhandhuka my time was spent almost entirely in the inspection of crops, though a certain amount of Debt Settlement was also carried through. On the 17th March, I proceeded to Ahmedabad for the hearing of the Salangpur suit which was concluded on the 9th April in favour of the Kathis and Shermia. From the 10th to 19th April, I was on casual leave and from the 20th to 27th, I stayed with the Commissioner, Northern Division at Tithal for the purpose of discussing certain important outstanding questions. From Tithal, I went direct to Anand whence I commenced a tour in the Anand and Borsad Talukas of the Kaira District making camps at Anand, Ahima, Vasad, Umeta, Borsad, Dehvan and Borsad. The chief work done was the settlement of affairs in the important Ahima Estate, a settlement of tenancy questions in Pamol Vanto, a test of Settlement Registers in several villages, an inquiry into the affairs of certain Umeta Estates and an inspection of accounts in the Anand and Borsad Kacheris. On 20th to 22nd, May, I paid a visit to Broach in order to arrange with the Collector for the forthcoming transfer of the Talukdari work in Broach to his Office. On 23rd May, I returned to Ahmedabad for the monsoon.

It will be seen that a comprehensive tour has been made, 4 Talukas in the Ahmedabad District and 2 in Kaira having been very completely visited and the Broach District having also not been omitted. Owing to the character of the season the main work done was the inspection of the crops and the preparation of Annavari Statements in Ahmedabad. So far as possible however all other branches of the administration were attended to as will be seen from details given hereafter.

PART II.—Revenue Administration.

5. *Revenue Charge.*—The Talukdari Settlement Officer is in full revenue charge as regards all Talukdari villages in the Ahmedabad District for both jama and tagai collections. In Kaira and Broach he is responsible for the collection of jama in managed estates only, the Collectors being responsible for tagai administration in all estates and for collection of jama in unmanaged estates. Loan administration is in the hands of the Talukdari Settlement Officer in all three Districts.

6. *Collection of Jama.*—The detailed figures of jama collection are given in Statement I. The summarised figures for the Ahmedabad District for which the Talukdari Settlement Officer is alone responsible are as follows :—

Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Arrears.			
			Authorised.		Unauthorised.	
			Current.	Past.	Current.	Past.
4,09,065	2,24,839	3,163	1,74,025	1,370	2,629	3,039

Of the current demand 43 per cent. was suspended owing to the badness of the season, full suspensions being given in 30 villages of which 26 were in Dhandhuka Taluka, and full collections being possible in only 114 villages: half suspensions were given in the remainder. Of the current authorised demand all but Rs. 2,629 was collected. The small unauthorised arrears are due entirely to individual cases in a small number of Dhandhuka villages. Though collection for the whole village had been directed it would have been impossible to make collections in these particular cases without undue hardship. These unauthorised arrears will be completely recovered this year. The unauthorised arrears of Rs. 2,813 on account of past years in Sanand are those of the Makhiav Estate. They are of longstanding and are being recommended for remission in a separate report. There are no arrears of any kind in the Kaira and Broach Districts.

7. *Collection of Tagai.*—Owing to the poorness of the season the tagai demand was almost completely suspended. Of the actual demand in Ahmedabad of Rs. 29,896, Rs. 25,180 were collected and Rs. 4,610 authorisedly suspended, Rs. 106 being written off. There are no unathorised arrears.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 4712, Financial Department, dated 22nd December 1916, I beg to state that—

(*a*) the total amount of tagai lent on the security of estates is Rs. 1,49,352.

(*b*) the amount paid by estates as surety was Rs. 60.

(*c*) no amount has been recovered from tenants in respect of (*b*).

8. *Collections on Loan Accounts.*—Statement III divided into 4 sections gives details regarding collections under the following classes of loans :—

Statement A.—Loans advanced under Act VI of 1862 and 1881.

" B.—Loans advanced for Debt Settlement.

" C.—Loans advanced in the famine of 1899-1900 and subsequent years.

" D.—Loans advanced during the scarcity of 1911-12 and subsequent years.

The following notes summarise the chief features of each of these statements.

Statement A.—Loans advanced under Acts VI of 1862 and 1881.—Ahmedabad collections are Rs. 8,852 against Rs. 5,496 last year. As anticipated in last year's report the long standing debt of the Rudatal Estate has been paid off by pulachhut arrangement and Rs. 2,000 out of the debt of the Dabhsar Estate. The balance of Rs. 3,167 will be paid off this year. The greater portion of the remaining balance of Rs. 65,603 is due from the Makhiav Estate which has a total debt secured on the village of Samani of over Rs. 39,000.

The debts of Rs. 11,600 due in Kaira under Act XXI of 1881 were reduced by Rs. 3,096 of which Rs. 1,000 were repaid by the sale of land in the Haribhai Amarsang Estate.

Statement B. - Loans advanced for Debt Settlement.—Recoveries were Rs. 25,990 against Rs. 72,211 of the previous year. The reduction is amply accounted for by the character of the season.

Statement C.—Loans advanced for maintenance during 1899-1900 and subsequent years.—The balance of Rs. 1,402 was reduced by Rs. 515 during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 956 only. It was unfortunately not found possible to repay more than half the Viramgam debt of Rs. 385.

Statement D.—Loans granted for maintenance in the scarcity of 1911-12 and subsequent years.—The total debt at the commencement of the year was Rs 30,923 out of which Rs. 11,002 or 35 per cent. were collected. New advances were made to the extent of Rs. 2,775 to estates which were completely without resources, the greater portion of Rs. 2,000 advanced in Jambusar being granted to the Sarod Estates. The balance for collection is now Rs. 24,574.

PART III.—Management of Estates.

9. *Classification of Estates.*—The following table shows the estates (Talukdari and Non-Talukdari) under management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer under different Acts:—

Serial No.	Authority.	Talukdari.	Non-Talukdari.
1	Court of Wards Act	26	12
2	Guardians and Wards Act	15	1
3	Act XXI of 1881	12	
4	Civil Procedure Code, Schedule 3, Paragraph 7	21	
5	Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5	7	
6	Gujarat Talukdars' Act, Section 26	1	
7	Gujarat Talukdars' Act, Section 28	302	
8	Land Revenue Code, Section 144	26	
9	For loans and tagai debts to Government—		
	(1) Formerly managed under Act VI of 1862	9	
	(2) Others	22	
10	On behalf of creditors	2	
11	Miscellaneous estates	7	
	Total	463	

Of the above, Non-talukdari estates under the Court of Wards Act and Guardians and Wards Act have been omitted from this report as the separate detailed reports of estates under these two heads have already been submitted to Government.

The figures will show that, as remarked in my last Annual Report, a large reduction has been effected in the number of estates under management, an especially gratifying decrease being that under the head of 'Land Revenue Code, Section 144,' a class of management which should be reduced to the lowest possible dimensions from 70 to 26.

10. *Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.*—The number of Talukdari estates under management under this Act was 26, an increase of one upon the previous year, 3 estates having been released and four having been brought under management. The Shermia Bapumia Estate was released from management under this Act after a long minority: the estate-holder has been created a First Class Sardar, an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Taluka and District Local Boards and promises to become a highly useful

member of society. For certain reasons, however, the estate has been transferred to management under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act pending the decision of the Salangpur suit and of certain outstanding questions between the Talukdar and his uncle. In the case of the Pathubha Estate of Rojka the minor has been granted a lease of his estate for a year with a view to initiating him into the personal management of his estate under supervision. The introduction of a proper scale of Vighoti on the basis of the survey assessment has now been effected in the large Jhanod Estate of Thasra which will result in a considerable addition to the income of the estate.

The only estate calling for detailed notice is the Sanand-Koth Estate, the premier Talukdari Estate in Gujarat.

Sanand and Koth Estate.—The young Thakor still continues to make good progress at Rajkot, the last report from the Principal stating that 'intellectually he is very bright.' My own experience amply confirms this view and personally I have very seldom met a more intelligent or I may also say, a more charming boy. Just lately I have been taking him out into the villages with me in order to introduce him to his rayats and to make him interested in the administration. He is everywhere welcomed with enthusiasm by the people, thus adding a human touch to an administration which might otherwise tend to become too purely mechanical.

Turning to the record of the past season, except in two villages of the Sanand Mahal and one of Dholka where the Kharif was fairly good the crops were either a total or partial failure. Rice was a total failure in all the Sanand villages while the Kharif was a practical failure in all except one or two. There was some little cotton, Baldana luckily having quite a good crop. The late rains enabled wheat to be sown in most of the Bhal villages in about half the usual area; and these villages obtained a fair to poor crop. Fortunately it was also possible to sow fodder juwari which covered a large area and, though the resultant crop was mostly poor and therefore often poisonous, it enabled the cattle to be kept alive, eked out by the scanty grazing, wheat chaff, the cuttings of trees, javasa and other expedients. Suspensions either half or whole were, therefore, necessary in all villages except four where it was possible to make full collections, the total figures for the year being—

	Rs.	
Demand	1,41,865	In celebration of the escape of the Kumar from his serious accident the whole of the Well-tax was remitted for the year.
Suspensions	69,198	
Collections	71,295	

In these circumstances it was found impossible to collect any of the past arrears which amount to Rs. 45,968. As promised in last year's report however these arrears have now been taken in hand as a whole in accordance with the scheme of remissions and suspensions outlined in paragraph 24 of this report, the result of which will be reported next year, and they should be reduced thereby to manageable proportions. As also noted under this paragraph, proposals will shortly be submitted for the adoption in the Sanand Estate of the rules for the remission of rice water rates in years when no rice is grown in accordance with the practice prevailing in Government villages. After detailed personal inquiries in the Sanand rice villages, I find that the present system by which no remission is given tells heavily against the income of the estate as large areas of rice lands are annually thrown up by the tenants at the close of the cultivating season owing to the fear that if the next year is a poor one they will have to pay water rates: only when the sufficiency of water for the rice crop is assured are such lands taken up and large areas which could produce cotton or other crops instead of rice remain waste. This year the tenants were informed beforehand that water rates would be remitted where rice was not grown with the result that considerable areas of rice land were brought under cotton and other classes of cultivation.

During the past year an investment of Rs. 11,000 was made by taking over the remaining 43 dokdas of the village of Metal on a 16 years' pulachhut in settlement of the debts of the Moti Boru Estate. The whole village of Metal is now under the Sanand Estate and can be successfully developed. A still

more satisfactory addition to the resources of the estate however has been made by the unexpectedly successful negotiations which have lately been entered upon for the lease of waste lands in the Sanand villages to Patidars from the Kaira District. During the past month no less than 3 new villages have been established, the whole of the available waste lands in Goraj, Rupavati and the Sanand Vanto amounting to some 3,000 acres have already been taken up and new applications are still coming in. The new cultivators are Patidars of the best class who will add enormously to the strength of the cultivating class in the estate and are certain by their example to react most favorably upon the slack and wasteful methods of cultivation now prevailing among the present tenants who are mainly Kolis.

In addition to increasing the estate resources in this manner measures are also being taken in other directions for the improvement and organization of the estate and for the betterment of the cultivating class. The chief measures either already adopted or in immediate contemplation are as follows:—

(1) In last year's report a proposal was adumbrated for the engagement of an Officer of the Agricultural Department to supervise the agricultural development of the estate. This project has now materialised and the appointment for 2 years of Mr. Nagarseth, late Superintendent of the Dhulia Farm, has been sanctioned by Government. Mr. Nagarseth took up his new appointment a few days ago and has already begun work. It is too early yet to detail the exact lines upon which his work will be conducted, but I may state that a party of cultivators are to visit the agricultural show to be held at Baroda early in January: new patterns of ploughs have been ordered as examples to the cultivators: a boring machine has been purchased and will shortly be at work: and so on. Next year will, it is hoped, afford a record of substantial progress.

(2) A fodder reserve is being started at Koth where there is a large grazing ground. This year the grass is being cut and stacked and this will be done annually till a good reserve is built up. The services of the Agricultural Officer will of course be used to improve both the quality and quantity of the grass supply.

(3) A detailed inquiry is being commenced into the conditions resources, stock, public works, &c., of each village of the estate with a view to the improvement of the estate's resources and of the conditions of the cultivators and to a programme of public works. These inquiries will eventually be brought together in the form of a printed Village Register, such as, it is believed, is kept in Madras will be revised at regular intervals and will form the basis of the estate administration. Such inquiries have already been made personally in several villages and have resulted in showing that more than one village is overassessed, that considerable areas of waste land can be leased, that chaodis are badly wanted in many villages and so on.

(4) A surveyor is being engaged to make a village survey of all the villages of the estate. This is badly wanted as encroachments are common. A still more necessary operation however is a City Survey of the town of Sanand in the village site of which the estate possesses large interests. Personal inspection showed that in more than one instance the rights of the estate have been seriously affected by neglect in the past and that a City Survey is essential. This however will have to be done by Government and proposals will be submitted.

Other measures such as the reform of that estate accounts are also being undertaken which it is unnecessary to detail here. The Deputy Manager during the past year has been Mr. Durlabharam Jetharam whose honest and faithful service has often been dwelt upon in previous reports. The successful leasing of waste land to the Kaira Patidars has been largely due to his tact and energy.

11. *Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act.*—A separate detailed report has already been submitted to Government. The number of estates

under management fell from 27 to 16. Only one estate—that of Jalila (Amarbai) calls for special notice. The appeal in the High Court by the relatives of the minor traversing her right to inherit has been finally dismissed and she is now safe in her inheritance. The marriage arranged last year will shortly take place, the sanction of the District Court having been obtained to the match.

12. *Estates under Act XXI of 1881.*—Twelve estates remained under management under this Act as against 14 of last year. Two estates were released having cleared off their debts. Owing to the character of the season it was found impossible to realise the anticipations that 5 estates could be released from management during the year. The total payment towards Government loan was Rs. 3,096 which must be considered good in an unfavourable year like this.

13. *Estates managed under Civil Procedure Code, Schedule 3, Paragraph 7.*—The number of estates was 21 as against 37 last year. The decrease of 16 estates shows that excellent work was done in unfavourable circumstances by the Debt Settlement Officer who is responsible for these estates. No estate calls for particular comment.

14. *Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order XL, Rule 5.*—These are the estates managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer as receiver on behalf of the Civil Courts. The number of 7 estates continued under management under this class as in the previous year.

15. *Estates managed under Section 36 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.*—Only one estate was under management under this Section, *viz.*, that of Matar in Broach. Shortly after the close of the year management under this section was converted into management under Section 28 at the request of the Thakor who gave his Kabuliat for a period of 5 years. The Thakor has improved somewhat of late and if a good Karbhari could be found might perhaps be given an opportunity of trying management on his own account under supervision with a carefully drawn budget. Owing, however, to the transfer of the Broach Estates to the Collector this Department will not be responsible for this estate in future.

16 *Estates managed under Section 28, Gujarat Talukdars' Act.*—There were 302 estates under management under this class as against 342 of last year. Of 302 estates, 221 estates belong to Ahmedabad, 40 to Kaira and 41 to Broach. A majority of these are under management for the liquidation of debts.

The following estates call for particular notice:—

The Gamph Estate.—The occurrence of last year's scarcity with the resultant, full suspension of Jama has struck one more nail into the coffin of this unfortunate estate and further increased the debt due to Government from Rs. 1,76,414 to Rs. 1,87,398, considerably more than it was 7 years ago. The occurrence of one bad year after another makes the extrication of the estate more and more problematical. An attempt was made during the past year to lease the two best villages, but satisfactory terms could not be arranged. Subsequently inquiries were made with a view to introducing cash rates into these villages and definite proposals submitted. The estate would lose considerably by their introduction this year however and consideration of the question has therefore been postponed pending personal inquiry.

In very depressing circumstances the Karbhari, Mr. Narsidas, has carried through the administration of the estate with much ability as he has taken no loan from Government and has supplied grass to the cultivators from the stock reserved by him with much foresight at Chokdi and grain also from a grain reserve. New cultivators have also been induced to settle at Gamph and Padana and the area of unoccupied waste is small. The present year promises excellently so far: the estate should have a large income and should pay a considerable sum towards the repayment of debt. But 1½ times the jama, amounting to over Rs. 25,000, has to be paid and temporary debt must have been incurred to tide over the past year, while over Rs. 6,000 is still due from the maintenance loan made in 1911-12. What the estate essentially requires is a series of good years. Given these the debt can gradually be paid off. More bad years, however, will make repayment almost impossible.

The Gangad Estate.—Owing to the character of the season the proposed lease of the estate to the Thakor mentioned in my last report was not fully brought into operation in the past year. The total income of the estate from its rental demand was only Rs. 24,504 out of Rs. 59,247. One village, Bagodra, alone paid full vighoti: in 4 villages full suspensions were given and in the remainder half suspensions. In these circumstances it was found impossible to repay any of the private debt of the estate which at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 85,491. This year, however, the income will be good and a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been set aside in the budget for payments of these debts.

From the present year 1916-17 the lease to the Thakor has been brought fully into operation and I trust that he will justify the confidence reposed in him. His two sons are still being educated at the Middle School in Ahmedabad and good reports are given of their progress. Unfortunately the health of the elder boy continues to give anxiety and he has been ordered to stop work for some time.

I am pleased to state that the suit brought by one Ramsang, the 'Tichborne claimant' of the Gangad Estate, in pursuance of his claim to certain villages and Vantas has been dismissed by the District Court. This is, it may be hoped, the end of a disgraceful series of blackmailing suits which have been brought by this man and his advisers from whose clutches, it may be added, it is only the Talukdari Settlement Officer who has saved the estate. Within the last month the mother of the claimant has died and the valuable Jasubha Estate has, therefore, reverted to the Thakore, with the result of a considerable addition to his income and the removal of a fertile source of annoyance and intrigue.

Dharpipla Estates.—This group of 5 estates owes a large sum to Government amounting to over Rs. 72,000 which is being repaid very slowly. Specially careful inquiries have been made this year into the resources of these estates and leases granted on considerably higher terms than usual owing to the high price of cotton.

Pipli Estates.—This village also has a group of estates with large debts and small repayment: arrangements have already been made to give out considerable areas of waste land on cash rents which will enable the debts to be paid off within a reasonable period in the majority of cases though in one or two an extended period is unavoidable.

Makhiav Estate.—The position of this estate has been described in detail in the last two Annual Reports. Naturally it was found impossible last year to make any progress in paying off the Government debt of over Rs. 39,000 which is secured on the village of Samani. In order to provide for last year's jama and maintenance of the Thakor and his brother's two widows it was found necessary to give a lease for two years of the Makhiav-Melasana portion of the estate on favourable terms. It will unfortunately now be found necessary to borrow a further sum on this portion of the estate in order to provide for the marriage of the daughters of the late Thakor Devising. It is hoped, however, that it will be found possible to lease out some of the large extent of waste lands to Patidars from Kaira as has been done in the case of the Sanand Estate, in which case the situation will be entirely changed and the repayment of the Government debt appreciably hastened.

17. *Estates managed under Section 144, Land Revenue Code.*—There were 26 estates under management as against 70 of last year. Most of the estates in Dhandhuka, Prantij and Borsad Talukas shown last year have been released, thus reducing the number to 26 this year. Of these 26 estates, 10 estates belong to Dhandhuka, 7 to Dholka and the rest to different Talukas. None of these calls for particular notice here. As previously remarked I am doing my best to release as many of these estates as possible from management which merely entails on them unnecessary expense. Only in cases of obstinate contumaciousness or difficulty of jama collection owing to disputes among shareholders is management being retained.

18. *Estates managed under Mortgage Deeds, &c.*—The number of estates under management was reduced to 31 as against 46 of last year. This class is divided into two sections:—

(1) Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.

(2) Estates managed under mortgage deeds for loan and tagai debts to Government.

(*a*) *Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.*—Three estates were released, their debts having been paid off. Of these three, two estates of Aniali Kasbati Bapusaheb Jonaji and of Sinaj Savaji Ramaji paid up their liabilities from the income of their estate. The third is that of Dhanaji Nathuji (Rudatal) which has been under management for nearly 27 years. It was reported last year to be in a hopeless condition, but I am glad to say that it was found possible to make Pulachhut arrangements resulting in the payment of the whole Government debt of Rs. 2,799. A similar arrangement was also made in the case of a fourth estate, that of Dabhsar by which of the Government debt of Rs 5,167, Rs. 2,000 was paid off this year and the remainder will be paid off in full next year, as I anticipated in my last report. The village of Samani upon which there is a Government debt of Rs. 39,140 forms part of the Makhiav Estate dealt with in para. 16 of this report.

(*b*) *Other Estates.*—As was remarked in last year's report every effort has been made to reduce the number of estates under this head in order to save them unnecessary management expenses. The result is seen in the reduction of the number under management from 34 to 22. None of these estates calls for particular notice.

19. *Estates managed on behalf of creditors.*—Two estates are under management under this head neither of which calls for particular notice here, *viz.*, Bhalgamda and Polarpur.

20. *Miscellaneous Estates.*—Seven estates are under management under this class as compared with 13 last year, the details of which have been shown in the statements appended to this report. None of them calls for comment here.

21. *The General System of Administration in managed Estates.*—The general system of management was described fully in the Report for 1913-14 It is necessary, however, to note one change in the system of assessing the management charges which, though apparently small in itself, will yet have very beneficial results, *viz.*, the abolition of the old complicated system of having two classes of assessment for the Huzur and Taluka charges, respectively, and the substitution of an all-round combined rate of 10 per cent. on the average income, with small variations in a few instances, which will be kept fixed for 5 years unless the circumstances of the estate in the interim call for particular consideration. The result has been not only to do away with an enormous amount of laborious calculations followed by an equally laborious counter check, but has also—which is still more important—enabled the Talukdari Settlement Officer to arrange for the proper grading of Talatis and for the introduction of a system of personal pay which was practically impossible under the old system of Taluka *phalo* according to which each estate paid for its own Talati. The arrangement of one general fund has also enabled provision to be made for a scheme of rewards for good work which, it is hoped, will do something to encourage a class of officer which certainly deserves all the encouragement that can be afforded. In this connection I may comment on the high cost of management during the past year which is apparent from the figures given in Column 11 of Statement IV, going as high as 38 per cent. in the case of the Sarod Estate of Jambusar Taluka in Broach. This high cost is of course due to the low income of the year due to scarcity conditions. The establishment remains the same and has to be paid, however low the income.

Another question which I have much at heart is the introduction of proper system of audit of estate accounts. Audit with its opportunities of detailed inspection and inquiry should be the lifeblood of a department like this and the Audit Officer should be the most efficient member of the establishment. Up to the present the work has been done by a temporary clerk on Rs. 45 per month. This arrangement has now, however, been changed and the audit work handed over as part of his duties to the Debt Settlement Officer, Mr. Popatlal, who has shown much capacity for this class of work. The question of devising a proper audit system will be worked out during the current touring season in consultation with him. As the post of Debt Settlement Officer is at present merely

temporary the present arrangement is necessarily temporary also; I hope, however, that I shall be able in a separate report to show cognate reasons for making this temporary arrangement permanent.

The number of estates leased during the year was 215 as against 314 last year, the reduction being due to the decrease in the number of estates under management.

22. *Village Police.*—I am glad to be able to state that the arrangements made as detailed in last year's report for the pay of Police Patels have proved successful and that the continual complaints about the non-receipt of their pay by these village officers have now entirely ceased.

23. *Work of Bandh Karkuns.*—In former Annual Reports no mention has been made of the work of the staff of 17 Bandh Karkuns who form the Circle Inspector staff for work in connection with Talukdari villages in the Ahmedabad District. Their duties differ from those of the ordinary Circle Inspector staff as they have to prepare the 5 yearly Crop Register for Talukdari villages and will also under the present scheme be responsible for the maintenance of the Settlement Registers in addition to the repair of boundary marks. They are, therefore, a combination of Circle Inspector and Talati. Up to the present their work has not been regulated by any definite rules, but these have now been drawn up and sanctioned, being modelled on those for Circle Inspectors and making provisions which, it is hoped, will lead to an improvement in their work and to more strict supervision over it by the Mamlatdars who have been far too inclined to pass it by as of no account.

24. *Collections of rents in directly managed Estates and of lease-consideration in indirectly managed Estates.*—The heading of this section of the report has been enlarged this year from the original heading 'Collections of rents in managed Estates' in order to indicate more accurately the exact nature of the figure contained in Statement V. Estates are managed in one of two ways, either by direct management under which collections from tenants are made by the management staff of this office, or by indirect management under which the estate is leased for a lump amount either to the estate-owner or an outside lessee. This statement includes the demand on account of both classes and not on account 'rents' proper only. The heading now indicates this fact.

During the past year the total demand from tenants and lessees was Rs. 6,31,122 on account of the current year and Rs. 2,01,810 on account of past years. Of the current demand Rs. 3,47,348 was collected and Rs. 2,60,933 was suspended, the balance of Rs. 41,578 being written off.

In the case of estates with cash rents suspensions were granted to the tenants in accordance with the orders passed by the Collector on the Annavari for the collection of jama; in estates with the crop share system the remission of rent is automatic. Considering that the cash rents are from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to twice the assessment in the Ahmedabad District and often more in the Kaira and Broach Districts I consider that the collections of current demand were good. It may be added that they were made without any pressure, the use of coercive processes not being allowed. In the circumstances the amount of past arrears collected is naturally negligible.

It will be seen that the arrears outstanding now amount to Rs. 4,35,724 about half of which are due to suspensions on account of the current year. In order to deal comprehensively with these large arrears and also with rent collection generally on a more satisfactory basis a system of remissions and suspensions and of the collection of suspended arrears has been tentatively introduced based upon that in operation in Government villages. The actual system of remission and suspension in bad years is the same as those in Government villages, being compulsory under section 84A of the Land Revenue Code. The additions are:—

(*a*) the drawing of a distinction between authorised and unauthorised arrears of rent, the former being those which have been sanctioned by the Talukdari Settlement Officer, the latter those which have not been so sanctioned. Up to the present no such distinction has existed, the result being that there has often been a considerable amount of slackness in

collection. Now that Deputy Managers will be brought to look for all arrears not specially authorised, their energies are likely to receive considerable stimulus.

(*b*) the provision for orders regarding the amount of collections on the lines of para. 2 of the Remission and Suspension Rules. The scale now laid is—

Classification of crops.	Proportion of rent for collection.
Over 12	1½
8—12	1¼
6 and under 8	1
Over 4 and under 6	½
4 and under	nil

(*c*) the provision for the automatic remission of arrears of rent amounting to more than twice the Khata except in special cases.

These rules will, it is hoped, bring a much needed regularity into the the collection system and at the same time prevent the accumulation of hopeless arrears, which merely encumber the estate accounts and hang like a deadweight on the cultivator.

Proposals will also shortly be submitted for the adoption in the Sanand Estate of rules for the remission of water-rates in rice lands similar to those in force in Government villages, provided that Government will be pleased to sanction a correspondingly proportionate remission of jama.

25. *Conversion of Crop Share into Cash Rents.*—Owing to the unfavourable character of the season practically nothing could be done in this direction during the year, the change being made in two small estates only. It is hoped however to take up this question more energetically this year and especially in Viramgam where the introduction of cash rates is essential. Arrangements have already been made in the large villages of Dekavada and Bhankoda. Cash rates are no less essential in Prantij and inquiries are being made there also, though the complicated character of the tenure renders their introduction exceptionally difficult. In Dhandhuka cash rates are being adopted for the large village of Pipli.

PART IV.—Indebtedness of Estates.

26. *Progress made in Debt Settlement.*—The usual tabular statement showing the progress made in Debt Settlement up to the end of October 1916 is given below. The Statement has been somewhat elaborated in order to show figures of claims regarded as hopeless, relating to estates released from management, and those handed over to the Broach Collector.

Total Claims filed up to date.

		Number.	Amount of claims.
			Rs.
Under section 29 B of Act VI of 1888 and Act I of 1905.	Previous years	7,866	65,65,198
	Last year	27	1,30,261
	Total	7,893	66,95,459
Under section 68 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Previous years	726	10,97,590
	Last year	53	1,06,317
	Total	779	12,03,907
	Grand Total	8,672	78,99,366

Disposal of Claims.

		Number.	Amount of claims.	Amount payable after settlement.
			Rs.	
Claims dismissed owing to late presentation	Previous years	333	2,13,699	
	Last year			
	Total	333	2,13,699	
Claims finally settled	Previous years	6,238	54,72,765	17,03,187
	Last year	115	2,16,666	13,626
	Total	6,353	56,89,431	17,16,813
Settlements which are hopeless	Last year	46	78,572	
Relating to estates released from management	"	98	99,604	
Claims which are handed over to Broach Collector.	Beginning of year 1916-17.	176	1,71,622	
Settlements made but not finally sanctioned	"	54	10,992	9,784
	Grand Total	7,060	62,63,920	17,26,597
Claims awaiting settlements .		1,612	16,35,446	

During the year 115 claims amounting to Rs. 2,16,666 were settled and filed. Of these claims amounting to:—

Rs. 1,24,679 were filed because regular darkhasts were sent for execution by the Civil Courts.

Rs. 22,955 were dismissed as illegal or time-barred.

Rs. 7,975 were settled privately by the Talukdars.

Rs. 7,611 were filed as having been submitted twice.

Rs. 11,948 were filed as settlements were already effected.

Rs. 41,498 were actually settled for Rs. 13,626.

The small amount of Debt Settlement done was due to the unfavourable season and the surrender of the Government grant which reduced possible progress to such as could be effected by means of pulachhut arrangements or loans through private sources.

The work of investigating the debts of estates in detail as described in last year's report is being continued with effective results.

27. *Liquidation of Decretal Debts.*—The total number of decrees and darkhasts under execution at the beginning of the year was 153 and 53 new darkhasts were received during the year, making a total of 206 as compared with 229 last year. Of these, 33 decrees were handed over to the Collector of Broach upon the transfer of the Talukdari work in that District to him. Of the remaining 173, 61 were dealt with privately and returned to Court, 112 being therefore left for disposal at the end of the year. The 61 decrees were disposed of as follows: —

By amicable settlement	50
Full payment of decretal debt	6
Disposed of by Courts either by Mokufnama presented by creditor or other persons.	4
By defendant's death	1
	61

The total debt due on these decrees was Rs. 68,870 which was settled for Rs. 25,662, Rs. 8,484 being paid from the estates' balance, Rs. 4,079 by borrowing from Government loan and Rs. 2,846 by borrowing from private persons. The balance of Rs. 10,253 was settled by pulachhut arrangements. The total debt due on the 112 decrees still pending is Rs 2,01,740.

During the past year the system successfully pursued in the previous year in connection with the outstanding debt settlement work was adopted in the case of the outstanding decrees also, all of which were gone through personally and detailed schedules prepared which will allow of a much close eye being kept on this class of work in future. Practical results have at once followed as it has been found possible to clear off almost immediately a considerable number of darkhasts which had been hanging fire for years in the office. Thus of the 61 darkhasts cleared off last year 21 were for years previous to 1900-1901.

Proposals have also been made to the District Judge, Ahmedabad, for applying a different method of execution in the case of darkhasts issued under paragraph 1 of schedule III, Civil Procedure Code.

28. *Sanction to incumbrances.*—Sanction under section 31 (1) of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act to borrow money by incumbering the estate was granted to the extent of Rs. 59,238. Of this amount Rs. 8,145 was borrowed from Government loans and Rs. 31,016 from private creditors to meet domestic needs and pay off debts. The balance Rs. 20,077 represents the cash value of pulachhut incumbrances. The small amount advanced from the Government loan was due to the surrender of the Government grant made for this purpose.

It may be noted that the question of granting sanction to incumbrance under section 31 (1) of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act by the Talukdari Settlement Officer, without which no such incumbrance is valid beyond the life time of the incumbrancer, is one of the most difficult with which the Talukdari Settlement Officer has to deal owing to the eagerness which nearly all Girasias display to plunge themselves into hopeless debt on the occasion of marriage, funeral and other ceremonies. Whether the debt can ever be paid off is apparently a minor consideration. The policy adopted is to refuse all permission except in cases of absolute necessity and then only when the estate is under management. To do otherwise would merely result in a repetition of the condition of affairs which the present system of Debt Settlement was devised to cure once for all.

29. *Total Indebtedness of managed Estates.*—Statement VI gives the total indebtedness of managed estates. The figures were analysed in detail in last year's report and I do not think it is necessary to cover the same ground again, particularly as the season precluded any effective work being done in the settlement of claims or the repayment of outstanding debts.

PART V.—Miscellaneous.

30. *Survey and Settlement.*—During the year the special establishment under Mr. Mohanlal completed work in the Dholka Taluka and practically finished that of Gogho. I took a test of the work in the Sanand and Dholka Talukas. During the rains the re-writing of the fair copies of the Settlement Registers of Sanand and Dholka was completed. Rules for the maintenance of those important Registers in the Ahmedabad District through the agency of the Bandh Karkuns have been framed and submitted for sanction. In the Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahal Districts it is intended that they shall be kept up to date by the Collector's establishment. A large amount of time has been spent during the rains in deciding difficult points in consultation with Mr. Mohanlal, the painstaking and accurate character of whose work I have had every opportunity of judging.

During the current year the work of surveying and introducing the Settlement Registers into the villages standing in the name of the Limbdi Thakor in Dhandhuka Taluka will be taken in hand under the orders conveyed

in Government Resolution No. 6487, dated 30th June 1916, Revenue Department.

31. *Partitions.*—Four suits were pending at the beginning of the year and four new suits were filed, making a total of eight in all Of these 3 have been finally disposed of and one has had to be adjourned *sine die* pending the decision of a Civil Suit in the Courts. Of the remainder, one is unavoidably held over as one of the parties is on military service and the other three will be taken up shortly.

I may be permitted to state that, as the result of experience, I am very doubtful whether the provisions of law which compel suits for partition to be brought before the Talukdari Settlement Officer are in practice either necessary or desirable. The maximum amount of trouble and expense is caused to parties who are dragged long distances, *e.g.*, from Gogho at the most inconvenient time of the year, *i.e.*, the rains and that perhaps not once, but several times: while if the Talukdari Settlement Officer hears these suits at a more convenient period during the touring season, he is wasting time in Ahmedabad which should be spent in the District For these and other reasons I am of opinion that partition suits had much better be heard by the Courts, execution alone being reserved for the Talukdari Settlement Officer. This question will call for discussion when the law is amended.

32. *Litigation.*—200 suits in which the Talukdari Settlement Officer is engaged as a party were pending at the end of last year and 48 new suits were filed In all 42 suits have been disposed of leaving a balance of 204 suits pending. Of this balance 97 are brought by the tenants of the Dehwan Estate claiming permanent tenancy and a favourable decision is certain as 3 test cases brought by other tenants have been decided for the estate.

Of the 42 suits disposed of 32 suits were decided in favour of and 10 against this Department. The proportion of failures is higher than last year, but of the ten suits lost 5 were for money due on bonds passed before management was assumed, 2 under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, one for the redemption of lands mortgaged to and the second for lands mortgaged by the estate,—one for maintenance by a widow, and one for the payment of a small annual hak; all were unimportant and only in the last case is an appeal to be preferred. The only important case is the Anklav suit in which the question whether Wanta land held on Inam tenure is Talukdar's estate within the meaning of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act was one of the points for decision. In view of the ruling of the High Court in the Kherda case the Assistant Judge could not but decide in the negative. The decision on the main question at issue, however, would have been against us in any case on the point of limitation. Hence it has been decided not to appeal.

On the other hand while the 10 cases lost were all except one of small moment, all the really important cases were won. These comprise—

(1) The Salangpur suit in which it was at last decided, after two years of wandering in the wilderness between various Courts, that the Kathis of Salangpur are Mulgametis and Talukdars.

(2) The Jalila suit in which the right of daughters among Kathis to inherit was finally decided in the affirmative by the High Court and her inheritance secured to Bai Amarbai of Jalila.

(3) The Jorapura case in which the District Judge, Ahmedabad, decided that a Bhayat is a Talukdar.

(4) The Jesapura case in which it was laid down that the division of a primogeniture estate, even by agreement, constitutes an alienation under section 31 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.

(5) Ramsang's case in which as a culmination to years of blackmailing litigation a pretender to the Gangad Estate claimed a village and several Vantas valued at some 2 lakhs from the estate on the score of a so-called award.

(6) The Dehwan suits in which the tenants of the estate claimed permanent tenancy. This decision is very important from the point of view of the rights of Talukdars in the Kaira District.

These successes are chiefly due to the care and skill of Mr. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, the standing counsel of this Department.

33. *Education.*—The following is the usual comparative table giving the numbers of boys and girls of Talukdari families said to be attending the village schools in the 3 Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach:—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.
Ahmedabad	792	951	311	204
Kaira	107	108	18	26
Broach	28	33	13	14

Taking the figures for the Ahmedabad District as accurate a Talukdari Settlement Officer might be inclined to lay the flattering unction to his soul that his efforts had increased the attendance of Talukdari boys by a handsome 20 per cent. were it not that those same efforts have apparently produced a still more serious decline of over 35 per cent. in the attendance of girls. The fact of the matter is, as noted last year, that these figures are essentially unreliable and that only the vaguest conclusions can be drawn from them. As for Kaira and Broach, it is a fair assumption that the question of who is a Talukdar is as difficult for the village schoolmaster to decide as it apparently is for the Civil Courts. In these circumstances the figures must be worthless and I propose to discontinue them for Kaira in future, Broach having passed into the hands of the Collector.

The higher education of Talukdars is based upon the two Hostels at Dhandhuka and Nadiad to which I may now turn.

(*a*) *Dhandhuka Hostel.*—The number of Kumars in residence fell from 54 to 47, the new admissions being 9 and 16 Kumars leaving. Of the latter, 2 joined the Nadiad Hostel in order to obtain the benefit of a High School education, 6 left because they were unable to pay the fees and the remainder left having either completed their education or imagined that they had done so. The continued decrease in the number of boys at this Hostel—from 64 to 47 or nearly 1/3rd in 2 years is very regrettable. The bad year which made it very difficult for some students to pay their fees and prevented others from joining for the same reason was an undoubted handicap; still, this reason does not account by any means for the whole decrease which must as usual be ascribed to the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Talukdars for education, the root of which in my opinion is the possession of a more or less assured income, however precarious, owing to the possession of landed property cultivated for them by tenants which relieves them from the necessity of personal labour. Where this is not the case they are practically cultivators themselves, though poor ones, and hence cannot afford to do more than send their sons to the village schools. It is hoped that in the present year which promises to be the best for many years it will be possible to induce more Talukdars to send their sons to an institution which their own hands have raised and which must inevitably perish without their support. The situation is difficult enough as it is, as funds are at a low ebb. We have no endowment, there are considerable arrears of fees owing to the bad year and much needed repairs to the buildings are clamouring for execution. If the Hostel is full we can struggle on, but if the number of students falls off the question of maintenance becomes very difficult.

(*b*) *The Nadiad Hostel.*—The number of boys in this Hostel has increased from 41 to 42, there having been 7 new admissions and 6 Kumars having left. Two of the new Kumars came from the Dhandhuka Hostel as noted above. It is very unfortunate that the Dhandhuka standard of education falls very considerably below that of Nadiad, with the result that the boys who come from

Dhandhuka have to make up a considerable amount of lee way in their efforts to struggle up to the School Final and Matriculation standard. From the detailed reports which I have received from the Head Master of the Nadiad High School it would also appear that Talukdari boys in comparison with his other students suffer from a congenital dulness of intellect which, however hard they work, blocks their progress. All the four candidates for the School Final Examination unfortunately failed this year.

There is nevertheless considerably more enthusiasm among Talukdars in Kaira for education than in Ahmedabad owing, in my opinion, to the fact that the lands of Talukdars in Kaira consist largely of Vantas situated in Government villages occupied by progressive Kunbi cultivators who are keen on education and whose influence naturally has an effect upon the Talukdars who live among them. In Ahmedabad on the other hand the Mitien is purely Talukdari, the depressing effect of which lowers the standard all-round and eliminates that element of competition which is so invigorating in Kaira.

The scheme for building a new Hostel at Nadiad was postponed as the Government contribution of Rs. 25,000 was surrendered owing to war conditions. It has now however been decided to proceed with the scheme on a smaller basis with the funds contributed by the Talukdars themselves and it is hoped to commence work shortly.

I may add that both the Superintendents of the Hostels have worked well during the year, Mr. Kapadia particularly having managed to run the Nadiad Hostel most economically at a difficult time. Particular thanks are also due to Mr. Lake, the Salt Inspector at Dhandhuka, who spends practically all his spare time coaching the Kumars in Cricket and other games and whose influence over them is invaluable. His efforts have been well seconded by the Superintendent, Mr. Khumansing.

34. *Establishment.*—All the establishment has worked well during the past year. Mr. H. G. Lakhia as Sheristedar has proved a great success, being keen on his work, methodical and full of common sense. Mr. Popatlal, the Debt Settlement Officer, has also proved himself a capable officer both in the limited amount of debt settlement work which could be effected last year and in his new position as Account Officer. With his assistance I hope to introduce further needed improvements into the account system and the methods of audit. Owing to the bad season the district staff had a hard time, particularly in Dhandhuka, where the preparation of Annawari Statements entailed much labour. Mr. Maneklal, the Deputy manager, Dhandhuka Eastern Division, did especially well and has also had much success lately in the difficult task of introducing cash rates into the village of Pipli against much opposition. I am very glad to state that in the last Honour's List Government were pleased to confer the title of Rao Saheb upon Mr. Mohanlal Lallubhai. This distinction is an honour not only to Mr. Mohanlal, who has well deserved it by long and faithful service, but also to the whole Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. G. GORDON,

Talukdari Settlement Officer,

Gujarat.

No. T. S. O. P. R.—2.

From

W. W. SMART, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Collector of the Panch Mahals;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Camp Jhalod, January 23, 1917.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the Talukdari Estates in this District for the year 1915-16.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND TOUR.

Estates.

Statement I shows the Talukdari Estates in the District.

Character of the Season.—Rainfall was inadequate and irregular, and the situation was saved by the late rain in October. Hopes were entertained of a good rabi harvest but it was poor on occount of failure of the winter rains and severe frost.

Tour.

The estates visited by the Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officers are shown below:—

Names of Villages.	Taluka in which situated.	Whether visited by Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer.	Dates.		No. of days.
			From	To	
Limdi	Jhalod.	District Deputy Collector	12-9-15	12-9-15	1
Adadra	Kalol	Assistant Collector	16-9-15	16-9-15	1
Limdi	Jhalod	Collector	7-11-15	9-11-15	3
Limdi	Do.	Do.	17-11-15	17-11-15	1
Vandeli	Godhra	Assistant Collector	24-11-15	1-12-15	8
Vandeli	Do.	Collector	5-12-15	5-12-15	1
Metral	Do.	Assistant Collector	11-12-15	14-12-15	4
Bilwani	Golana in Jhalod Mahal.	District Deputy Collector	10-1-16	13-1-16	4
Kanjri	Halol	Collector	18-1-16	18-1-16	1
Mehlol	Godhra	Assistant Collector	24-1-16	29-1-16	6
Adadra	Kalol	Do.	16-2-16	20-2-16	5
Kanjari	Halol	Do.	8-3-16	10-3-16	3
Shivrajpur	Do.	Collector	9-3-16	9-3-16	1
Lilwa	Jhalod	District Deputy Collector	10-3-16	10-3-16	1
Valaghod	Kanjari in Halol Mahal.	Assistant Collector	15-3-16	20-3-16	6
Limdi	Jhalod	District Deputy Collector	17-3-16	22-3-16	6
Bhamaria	Halol	Assistant Collector	21-3-16	23-3-16	3
Shivrajpur	Do.	Do.	24-3-16	26-3-16	3
Shivrajpur	Do.	Do.	31-3-16	31-3-16	1

PART II.—Revenue Administration.

Collection of Jama

The jama due from the various estates is shown in Statement I. The total demand of the year was Rs 48,109-10-0 including Rs. 6-12-6 on account of arrears. Suspensions of half the demand were given in the estates of (1) Wadi, (2) Vallavpur, (3) Chhanip, (4) Nathujinu Muwadu, (5) Bordi in Godhra Taluka, (6) Bedhia and (7) Bhadroli Khurd in Kalol Taluka on account of the partial failure of Kharif crops. The amount set down for collection in the year (Rs. 44,676-10-0) was recovered in full without any difficulty.

Tagai.

The demand of the year on account of tagai advances was Rs. 17,576-2-0 of which Rs. 1,869 were suspended in the estates in which the jama was suspended. The balance due for collection was recovered and there were no unauthorised arrears at the end of the year. Statement II gives the details of Tagai Demands and Collections.

The information as regards the amounts—

(1) for which the various estates stood security,

(2) paid by the estates in capacity of surety, and

(3) recovered from the tenants in respect of payment under (2),

is given below :—

(1) Rs. 17,296-8-0.

(2) Nil.

(3) Nil.

Loans.

The balance outstanding at the commencement of the year on account of Loans for maintenance advanced to Talukdars was Rs. 9,294-12-5 including interest. There were no advances in the year and the instalments due for payment were fully paid up. Details on account of Loans advances are given in Statement III.

PART III.—Management of Estates.

The year closed with the number of estates under management being one less than at its commencement. This was due to the estate of Bhamaria having been handed over to the Talukdar in August 1915. The estates under management were—

Under the Court of Wards Act—

(1) Mehlol (Godhra).

(2) Shivrajpur (Halol).

Under section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act—

(1) Metral (Godhra).

(2) Kanjri (Halol).

Under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act—

(1) Vadi
(2) Vallavpur
(3) Chhanip } (Godhra).

(4) Kanpur
(5) Naranpaginu Muwadu } (Kalol).

Under the Land Revenue Code—

(1) Nathujinu Muwadu
(2) Vandeli } (Godhra).

(3) Bedia (Kalol).

A separate report has already been submitted for the estates managed under the Court of Wards Act. There has been no change in the management of the Mehlol estate, the same establishment having continued during the year. Revision Settlement has been introduced in this estate under the orders contained in Government Order No. 11252, dated 25th October 1915. In consequence of demand for land for cotton cultivation near Godhra, 1,100 acres of the waste land of the village of Kaliana of this estate realised Rs. 35,000 for tenancy rights and this has made the financial position of the estate very sound. There is still a keen demand for the land of this estate. Two sons of the Talukdar are receiving education at the Talukdari School, Godhra. Rs. 30,000 from the balance of the estate have been invested in the 4 per cent. Loan after the close of the year.

In Shivrajpur there has been a fall in the income from mines owing to the reduction in royalty on Manganese ore. The Naikdas holding land in the estate have been for the first time this year required to pay 2 annas in the rupee of assessment of the land in order to safeguard the interests of the estate. The establishment for management continued to be the same as last year. The increase in the demand in Statement V was due to receipt of compensation for land and of royalty for mines for 2 years. The minor Thakor has been receiving instruction at the Talukdari School, Godhra. Rs. 10,000 from the balance of this estate were invested in the 4 per cent Conversion Loan in the year under report.

The affairs of the estate of *Metral* were satisfactory. The young Talukdar takes interest in the details of management and is now attending the office of the Mamlatdar of Godhra to get an insight into the methods of administration. The establishment continued to be the same as last year.

Kanjri estate was again leased to the Talukdar for another year. The trouble referred to in last year's report has ended and the relations of the Thakor and the new Karbhari are satisfactory. The estate has a good balance invested in sound securities. The estates managed under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act in Godhra Taluka are small and their management does not call for any remarks.

Kanpur and *Naranpaginu Muwadu* are Mewasi Estates. Their affairs are looked after by Government Talatis of neighbouring villages on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 5 in each case.

Steps are in progress to invest the surplus balances of the estates in Government securities.

PART IV.—Indebtedness.

Of the estates under management, the following are in debt:—

(1) Wadi,
(2) Vallavpur,
(3) Naranpaginu Muwadu, and
(4) Kanpur.

The debts in the first two estates are on account of Government loans and are being repaid regularly in fixed instalments.

The loan of Rs. 4,700 taken for the payment of debt of the estate of Naranpaginu Muwadu is being paid off by annual instalments. The claim of Rs. 2,200 rejected at the time of the Liquidation scheme has been allowed by the Civil Court and the management will have to be continued for a longer time than 17 years to clear off this additional charge. The execution of this decree has been applied for in the current year.

The debt of the estate of Kanpur is being paid off by savings from the income.

PART V.—Miscellaneous.

Settlament Registers.

The Revision of the Settlement Registers of the Talukdari Estates has now been decided upon. The Special Officer is to take up the Taluka of Godhra first as the jamas there are due for revision and the alienations are to be determined before fixing the new jama.

Co-operative Societies.

No new Co-operative Society was started in any of the Talukdari Estates in the year and their number remained at 3. The Societies at Kanjri and Rustampura are doing good work, but the third at Bedia is handicapped on account of the funds at its disposal being limited. Steps are in progress for opening two more Co-operative Societies in Kanjri Estate and one in Limdi.

Record of Rights.

In addition to the two Mewasi villages of Bedia and Kanpur a third Mewasi village Naranpaginu Muwadu has been brought under the provisions of the Record of Rights.

Statements I to VI accompany.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. W. SMART,

Talukdari Settlement Officer.

REVIEW BY THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TALUKDARI ESTATES IN GUJARAT DURING THE YEAR 1915-16.

No. T. S. O. 84.

Camp Thana, February 7, 1917.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Gordon has shown great energy and activity in making a thorough and comprehensive tour of his charge and he has submitted a very interesting report which shows that in spite of unfavourable conditions considerable progress has been made in every branch of the administration and the ground is being consolidated for further advances as soon as conditions become more favourable. During the year under report the operations of the Department were, as Mr. Gordon has shown, hampered, firstly, by a very unfavourable season and secondly by the financial stringency which necessitated the curtailment of the Government grants which regulate the progress of the debt settlement operations. The report contains abundant evidence of painstaking and conscientious attention to detail in the introduction of many and various administrative reforms, while at the same time broad general measures of improvement have received full and continuous attention. Especially noticeable among the administrative reforms are the change in the system of assessing management charges (para. 21), the satisfaction of the long standing grievances of the village police (para. 22), the improved organization of the work of the Bandh Karkuns (para 23) and the reforms in the system of suspensions and remissions in the collection of rent from tenants in managed estates.

3. The revenue administration was in all respects satisfactory and the collections of jama and tagai and of the loans due to Government were satisfactory when the nature of the season is taken into consideration. The promise made in last year's report of a considerable reduction in the number of managed estates has been well fulfilled, the number having dropped from 598 to 463. The problems presented by the various estates are extremely diverse because of the great differences in their circumstances. They vary from the flourishing and prosperous Sanand Estate to the deeply embarrassed estate of Gamph which if there are no further set-backs caused by bad seasons may possibly by careful management be eventually nursed into solvency. The management was uniformly excellent and the account given of the development of the Sanand Estate is particularly interesting and creditable. The amount of debt settlement effected was comparatively small through unavoidable causes, but in the matter of execution of decrees there has been better control and improved results. The results of the collection of rents in managed estates are satisfactory, as will appear from the figures in Statement V.

4. It is unfortunate that the Talukdar boys suffer from the low-standard of education in the Dhandhuka English School. The school is controlled by a small and not very flourishing municipality and no great improvement is likely to be effected out of local resources.

5. Mr. Gordon and his establishments may be congratulated upon an excellent year's work.

6. The Panch Mahals' report does not seem to call for any special remarks. The revenue administration was satisfactory, both from the point of view of Government whose demands were fully and completely satisfied and from the point of view of the managed estates in which the rent collections were on the whole satisfactory. The poor results in Vadi and Vallavpur should have been explained by the Collector.

F. PRATT,
Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT I.

(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach.)

STATEMENT

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Demand.			Collection.		
			Current.	Arrears.	Total.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1,81,599	279	1,81,878	79,119	53	79,172
2	Do.	Dholka	83,512	1,370	84,882	40,765		40,765
3	Do.	Prantij	17,091		17,091	16,670		16,670
4	Do.	Viramgam	42,988		42,988	29,497		29,497
5	Do.	Gogho	33,360		33,360	30,819		30,819
6	Do.	Modasa	1,668		1,668	1,402		1,402
7	Do.	Sanand	44,375	2,823	47,198	26,504	10	26,514
		Total	4,04,593	4,472	4,09,065	2,24,776	63	2,24,839
1	Kaira	Anand	11,427		11,427	11,427		11,427
2	Do.	Borsad	21,979		21,979	20,221		20,221
3	Do.	Matar	4,992	52	5,044	729		729
4	Do.	Mehamadabad	5,660		5,660	2,223		2,223
5	Do.	Thasra	7,063		7,063	7,063		7,063
		Total	51,121	52	51,173	41,663		41,663
1	Broach	Amod	24,336		24,336	24,336		24,336
2	Do.	Ankleshwar	2,849		2,849	2,849		2,849
3	Do.	Jambusar	11,383		11,383	2,893		2,893
4	Do.	Vagra	11,189		11,189	8,609		8,609
		Total	49,757		49,757	38,687		38,687
		Grand Total	5,05,471	4,524	5,09,995	3,05,126	63	3,05,189

I.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

of Jama with Local Fund in the Talukdari villages during the year 1915-1916.

Amount written off.	Balance.				Total.	Remarks.
	Suspended Arrears.		Unsuspended Arrears.			
	Current.	Past years.	Current.	Past years.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
967	98,884		2,629	226	1,01,739	
	42,747	1,370			44,117	
	421				421	
	13,491				13,491	
	2,541				2,541	
	266				266	
2,196	15,675			2,813	18,488	
3,163	1,74,025	1,370	2,629	3,039	1,81,063	
	1,758				1,758	
787	3,476			52	3,528	
92	3,345				3,345	
879	8,579			52	8,631	
	8,490				8,490	
	2,580				2,580	
	11,070				11,070	
4,042	1,93,674	1,370	2,629	3,091	2,00,764	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand, and Collection of

No.	Name of Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demand.			Collec	
			Current.	Arrears.	Total.	*On account of current year.	On accou n of arrears
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	R.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Godhra	Mehlol	5,543 0 0		5.543 0 0	5,543 0 0	
2		Metral	2,129 0 0		2,129 0 0	2,129 0 0	
3		Wadi	2,404 0 0		2 404 0 0	1,404 0 0	
4		Vallavpur	1,750 0 0		1,750 0 0	1,050 0 0	
5		Chhanip	92 0 0		92 0 0	52 0 0	
6		Nathujinu Muvadu	227 0 0		227 0 0	127 0 0	
7		Vandeli	1,071 0 0		1,071 0 0	1,071 0 0	
8		Asardi	393 0 0		393 0 0	393 0 0	
9		Bordi	369 0 0		369 0 0	209 0 0	
		Total	13 978 0 0		13,978 0 0	11,969 0 0	
1	Kalol	Eral	2,434 0 0		2,434 0 0	2 434 0 0	
2		Adadra	1,228 0 0		1,228 0 0	1,228 0 0	
3		Ambalanu Muvadu	183 0 0		183 0 0	183 0 0	
4		Karoli	356 0 0		356 0 0	356 0 0	
5		Kanod	1,297 0 0		1.297 0 0	1,297 0 0	
6		Kanpur	413 0 0		413 0 0	413 0 0	
7		Gajapura	45 0 0		45 0 0	45 0 0	
8		Chalali	518 0 0		518 0 0	518 0 0	
9		Naran Paginu Muvadu	563 0 0		563 0 0	563 0 0	
10		Paruna	270 0 0		270 0 0	270 0 0	
11		Pingli	1,932 0 0		1,932 0 0	1,932 0 0	
12		Fanshi	103 0 0		103 0 0	103 0 0	
13		Bedhia	2,721 0 0		2,721 0 0	1,492 0 0	
14		Bodidra	1,129 0 0		1,129 0 0	1,129 0 0	
15		Bhukhi	629 0 0		629 0 0	629 0 0	
16		Bhadroli Khurad	448 0 0		448 0 0	253 0 0	
17		Bhelidra	463 0 0		463 0 0	463 0 0	
18		Mokal	656 0 0		656 0 0	656 0 0	
19		Rinchhia	93 0 0		93 0 0	93 0 0	
20		Royan	203 0 0		203 0 0	203 0 0	
21		Vyasda	1,659 0 0		1,659 0 0	1,659 0 0	
22		Vintoz	293 0 0		293 0 0	293 0 0	
		Total	17,636 0 0		17,636 0 0	16,212 0 0	
1	Halol	Bhamaria	2,124 0 0		2,124 0 0	2,124 0 0	
		Kanjari	6,577 0 0		6,577 0 0	6,577 0 0	
		Shivrajpur	431 0 0		431 0 0	431 0 0	
		Total	9,132 0 0		9,132 0 0	9,132 0 0	
1	Jhalod	*Limdi (including Lilwa)	5,362 0 6	6 12 6	5,368 13 0	5,362 0 6	6 12 6
2		Golana†	1,994 13 0		1,994 13 0	1,994 13 0	
		Total	7,356 13 6	6 12 6	7,363 10 0	7,356 13 6	6 12 6
		Grand Total	48,102 13 6	6 12 6	48,109 10 0	44,669 13 6	6 12 6

		*	†
—Jama	...Rs.	5,425 0 0	Rs. 1,812 0 0
Opium remissions	„	1,000 0 0	„ 200 0 0
		4,425 0 0	1,612 0 0
†Miscellaneous revenue	„	2 8 0	0 0 0
Local Fund	„	934 8 6	382 13 0
	Rs.	5,362 0 6	1,994 13 0

I.—(Panch Mahals).

Jama with Local Fund during the year 1915-16.

tion. Total.	Amount written off.	Balance. Suspended arrears. Current.	Suspended arrears. Past year.	Unsuspended arrears. Current.	Unsuspended arrears. Past year.	Total.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.						Rs.	
5,543 0 0							
2,129 0 0							
1,401 0 0		1,000				1,000	
1,050 0 0		700				700	
52 0 0		40				40	
127 0 0		100				100	
1,071 0 0							
394 0 0							
200 0 0		169				169	
11,969 0 0		2,009				2,009	
2,434 0 0							
1,228 0 0							
383 0 0							
356 0 0							
1,297 0 0							
413 0 0							
45 0 0							
518 0 0							
563 0 0							
270 0 0							
1,932 0 0							
103 0 0							
1,432 0 0		1,229				1,229	
1,129 0 0							
679 0 0							
253 0 0		195				195	
463 0 0							
656 0 0							
93 0 0							
203 0 0							
1,659 0 0							
293 0 0							
16,212 0 0		1,424				1,424	
2,124 0 0							
6,577 0 0							
431 0 0							
9,132 0 0							
5,363 13 0							
1,994 13 0							
7,363 10 0							
44,676 10 0		3,433				3,433	

W. W. SMART,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

STATEMENT II.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Tagai during the year 1915-16.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Demand of the year.			Amount collected.	Amount written off.	Balance of the year's demand at the end of the year.			Remarks.
			Unauthorised arrears.	Current Demand.	Total.			Suspended arrears.	Unauthorised arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	813	1,823	2,636	1,792		844		844	
2	Do.	Dholka		2,088	2,088	1,355	91	642		642	
3	Do.	Prantij		7,367	7,367	7,263		104		104	
4	Do.	Viramgam	15	3,253	3,268	3,253	15				
5	Do.	Gogho		4,435	4,435	4,435					
6	Do.	Modasa		48	48	48					
7	Do.	Sanand		10,054	10,054	7,034		3,020		3,020	
		Total	828	29,068	29,896	25,180	106	4,610		4,610	
1	Kaira	Anand		190	190	190					
2	Do.	Borsad	1	3,214	3,215	3,215					
3	Do.	Matar									
4	Do.	Mehamadabad									
5	Do.	Thasra		580	580	580					
		Total	1	3,984	3,985	3,985					
1	Broach	Amod	48	471	519	335		184		184	
2	Do.	Ankleshwar									
3	Do.	Jambusar									
4	Do.	Vagra									
		Total	48	471	519	335		184		184	
		Grand Total	877	33,523	34,400	29,500	106	4,794		4,794	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

STATEMENT II.—(Panch Mahals).

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Tagai during the year 1915-16.

No.	Name of taluka.	Name of estate.	Demand of the year.			Amount collected.	Amount written off or remitted.	Balance of the year's demand, at the end of 30-9-16.			Remarks.
			Unauthorized arrears.	Current demand.	Total.			Suspended arrears.	Unauthorized arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Godhra	Mehlol		1,271 1 0	1,271 1 0	1,271 1 0					
2	Do.	Metral		562 7 0	562 7 0	562 7 0					
3	Do.	Wadi		1,307 10 0	1,307 10 0	697 10 0		610 0 0		610 0 0	
4	Do.	Vallavpur		727 7 0	727 7 0	390 7 0		337 0 0		337 0 0	
5	Do.	Chhanip		63 0 0	63 0 0	36 0 0		27 0 0		27 0 0	
6	Do.	Nathujinu Muvadu		301 12 0	301 12 0	166 12 0		135 0 0		135 0 0	
7	Do.	Vandeli		308 14 0	308 14 0	308 14 0					
8	Do.	Asardi		8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0					
9	Do.	Bordi		16 15 0	16 15 0	10 15 0		6 0 0		6 0	
		Total		4,567 14 0	4,567 14 0	3,452 14 0		1,115 0 0		1,115 0 0	
1	Kalol	Ambalanu Muvadu		176 0 0	176 0 0	176 0 0					
2	Do.	Adadra		678 0 0	678 0 0	678 0 0					
3	Do.	Karoli		682 0 0	682 0 0	682 0 0					
4	Do.	Kanod		592 0 0	592 0 0	592 0 0					
5	Do.	Kanpur		657 0 0	657 0 0	657 0 0					
6	Do.	Gajapura		18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0					
7	Do.	Chalal		590 0 0	590 0 0	590 0 0					
8	Do.	Bhukhi		239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0					
9	Do.	Naran Paginu Muvadu.		281 0 0	281 0 0	281 0 0					
10	Do.	Paruna		140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0					
11	Do.	Pingli		513 0 0	513 0 0	513 0 0					
12	Do.	Fansi		293 0 0	293 0 0	293 0 0					
13	Do.	Bodidra		158 0 0	158 0 0	158 0 0					
14	Do.	Bedhia		1,410 0 0	1,410 0 0	759 0 0		651 0 0		651 0 0	
15	Do.	Bhadroli Khurad		240 0 0	240 0 0	137 0 0		103 0 0		103 0 0	
16	Do.	Bhelidra		326 0 0	326 0 0	326 0 0					
17	Do.	Mokal		688 0 0	688 0 0	688 0 0					
18	Do.	Rinchhia		155 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0					
19	Do.	Royan		94 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0					
20	Do.	Vyasda		1,207 0 0	1,207 0 0	1,207 0 0					
21	Do.	Vintoz		229 0 0	229 0 0	229 0 0					
		Total		9,366 0 0	9,366 0 0	8,612 0 0		754 0 0		754 0 0	
1	Halol	Bhamaria		1,443 8 0	1,443 8 0	1,443 8 0					
2	Do.	Kanjri		88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0					
3	Do.	Shivrajpur		928 0 0	928 0 0	928 0 0					
		Total		2,459 8 0	2,459 8 0	2,459 8 0					
1	Jhalod	Limdi		240 2 0	240 2 0	245 2 0					Rs. 5 excess payment.
2	Do.	Golana		642 10 0	642 10 0	663 10 0					Rs. 21 do.
3	Do.	Lilwa		300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0					
		Total		1,182 12 0	1,182 12 0	1,208 12 0					Rs. 26 do.
		Grand Total		17,576 2 0	17,576 2 0	15,733 2 0		1,869 0 0		1,869 0 0	Rs. 26 do.

W. W. SMART,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

STATEMENT III.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

PART A.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced under Act VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on August 1915 as per ledger.			Interest for 1915-16.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 30th September 1916.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.			On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	21,026	1,682	22,703	1,084	23,792	342	155	497	20,684	2,611	23,295	
2	Do.	Viramgam	7,422	342	7,764	259	8,023	4,435	420	4,855	2,987	181	3,168	
3	Do.	Sanand	37,688	3,182	40,870	1,770	42,640	318	3,182	3,500	37,370	1,770	39,140	
		Total	66,136	5,206	71,342	3,113	74,455	5,095	3,757	8,852	61,041	4,562	65,603	
1	Kaira	Anand	151	42	193	6	199	151	48	199				
2	Do.	Borsad	10,831	576	11,407	539	11,946	2,269	628	2,897	8,562	487	9,049	
		Total	10,982	618	11,600	545	12,145	2,420	676	3,096	8,562	487	9,049	
		Grand Total	77,118	5,824	82,942	3,658	86 600	7,515	4,433	11,948	69,603	5,049	74,652	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

STATEMENT III.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

PART B.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced for Debt Settlement, Government Resolution No. 11193, Revenue Department, dated 16th November 1907.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1915 as per ledger.			New advances made during the year.	Interest for 1915-16.	Total of columns 6, 7 and 8.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 30th September 1916 as per ledger.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.				On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	2,94,571	36,339	3,30,910	2,709	22,382	3,56,001	1,460	1,277	2,737	2,95,820	57,444	3,53,264	
2	Do.	Dholka	17,066	3,666	20,732		1,404	22,136	1,009	1,331	2,340	16,057	3,739	19,796	
3	Do.	Prantij	13,046	1,125	14,171		1,005	15,176	1,818	653	1,971	11,728	1,477	13,205	
4	Do.	Viramgam	59,842	4,758	64,600	32	4,593	69,225	3,999	2,577	6,576	55,875	6,774	62,649	
5	Do.	Gogho	4,055	172	4,227	5,932	641	10,800	1,462	160	1,622	8,535	643	9,178	
6	Do.	Sanand	8,779	825	9,604		702	10,306	69	220	289	8,710	1,307	10,017	
		Total	3,97,369	46,875	4,44,244	8,673	30,727	4,83,644	9,317	6,218	15,535	3,96,725	71,384	4,68,109	
1	Kaira	Anand	10,830	780	11,610	1,140	830	13,580	1239	146	1,435	10,681	1,464	12,145	
2	Do.	Borsad	14,467	1,592	16,059	3,691	1,367	21,117	1858	546	2,404	16,300	2,413	18,713	
3	Do.	Thasra	43,691	3,145	46,836		3,315	50,151	1377	2,512	3,889	42,314	3,948	46,262	
		Total	68,988	5,517	74,505	4,831	5,512	84,848	4,524	3,204	7,728	69,295	7,825	77,120	
1	Broach	Amod	3,144	333	3,477	1,961	335	5,773	315	250	565	4,790	418	5,208	
2	Do.	Jambusar	26,005	2,364	28,369		2,055	30,424	70	380	450	25,935	4,039	29,974	
3	Do.	Vagra	12,323	1,642	13,965	175	992	15,132	389	1,323	1,712	12,109	1,311	13,420	
		Total	41,472	4,339	45,811	2,136	3,382	51,329	774	1,953	2,727	42,834	5,768	48,602	
		Grand Total	5,07,829	56,731	5,64,560	15,640	39,621	6,19,821	14,615	11,375	25,990	5,08,854	84,977	5,93,831	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

STATEMENT III.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

PART C.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced for maintenance during the famine of 1899-1900 and subsequent years.

Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1915 as per ledger.			Interest for 1915-16.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 30th September 1916 as per ledger.			Remarks.
		Principal.	Interest.	Total.			On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	269	34	303	18	321				269	52	321	
Do.	Dholka	104	54	158	10	168				104	64	168	
Do.	Viramgam	385	30	415	18	433	145	44	189	240	4	244	
Do.	Gogho	1	1	2		2	1	1	2				
Do.	Sanand	76	9	85	4	89	27	4	31	49	9	58	
	Total	835	128	963	50	1,013	173	49	222	662	129	791	
Kaira	Borsad	281	24	305	15	320	131	24	155	150	15	165	
Do.	Thasra		3	3		3		3	3				
	Total	281	27	308	15	323	131	27	158	150	15	165	
Broach	Vagra	120	11	131	4	135	120	15	135				
	Grand Total	1,236	166	1,402	69	1,471	424	91	515	812	144	956	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

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PART D.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced for maintenance during the scarcity of 1911-12 and subsequent years.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1915 as per ledger.			New advances made during the year.	Interest for 1915-16.	Total of columns 6, 7 and 8.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 30th September 1916 as per ledger.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.				On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	7,320	*784	8,104	225	487	8,816	439	219	658	7,106	1,052	8,158	* Figure after consultation with the Accountant General, Bombay.
2	Do.	Dholka	8,856	1,884	10,740		614	11,354	4,916	2,015	6,931	3,940	483	4,423	
3	Do.	Viramgam	4,215	574	4,789		333	5,122	322	49	371	3,923	828	4,751	
4	Do.	Prantij	1,889	154	2,043		101	2,144	1,294	154	1,448	595	101	696	
5	Do.	Gogho	157	13	170		12	182				157	25	182	
6	Do.	Sanand		2	2			2		2	2				
		Total	22,467	3,381	25,818	225	1,547	27,620	6,971	2,439	9,410	15,721	2,489	18,210	
1	Kaira	Anand	2,437	190	2,627		188	2,815	225	47	272	2,212	331	2,543	
2	Do.	Borsad	443	108	551		26	577	278	94	372	165	40	205	
3	Do.	Thasra	356	41	397		23	420	172	44	216	184	20	204	
4	Do.	Mehamadabad		13	13			13		13	13				
5	Do.	Matar	700	52	752	550	45	1,347	248	52	300	1,002	45	1,047	
		Total	3,936	404	4,340	550	282	5,172	923	250	1,173	3,563	436	3,999	
1	Broach	Jambusar		3	3	2,000	1	2,004		3	3	2,000	1	2,001	
2	Do.	Amod	125	10	135		10	145				125	20	145	
3	Do.	Vagra	517	80	597		38	635	328	88	416	189	30	219	
		Total	642	93	735	2,000	49	2,784	328	91	419	2,314	51	2,365	
		Grand Total	27,045	3,878	30,923	2,775	1,878	35,576	8,222	2,780	11,002	21,598	2,976	24,574	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

STATEMENT III.—(Panch Mahals).

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand *and collection of Loans for maintenance granted to Talukdars.*

No.	Name of Taluka.	Name of estate.	Balance outstanding on 31st August 1915.			New advances made during the year.	Interest up to 30th September 1916.	Total of columns 6, 7 and 8.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 30th September 1916.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.				On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Godhra	Wadi	1,385 0 5	95 15 0	1,480 15 5		96 7 0	1,577 6 5	185 0 5	95 15 0	280 15 5	1,200 0 0	96 7 0	1,296 7 0	
2	Do.	Vallavpur	3,233 0 0	222 11 0	3,455 11 0		226 5 0	3,682 0 0	403 0 0	222 11 0	625 11 0	2,830 0 0	226 5 0	3,056 5 0	
3	Do.	Nathujinu Muvadu	413 0 0	28 10 0	441 10 0		28 11 0	470 5 0	57 0 0	28 10 0	85 10 0	356 0 0	28 11 0	384 11 0	
4	Do.	Vandeli	370 0 0	31 7 0	401 7 0		19 0 0	420 7 0	219 0 0	31 7 0	250 7 0	151 0 0	19 0 0	170 0 0	
		Total	5,401 0 5	378 11 0	5,779 11 5		370 7 0	6,150 2 5	864 0 5	378 11 0	1,242 11 5	4,537 0 0	370 7 0	4,907 7 0	
1	Jhalod	Limdi	1,600 0 0	93 13 0	1,693 13 0		81 12 0	1,775 9 0	400 0 0	93 13 0	493 13 0	1,200 0 0	81 12 0	1,281 12 0	
2	Do.	Golana	1,200 0 0	70 12 0	1,270 12 0		62 1 0	1,332 13 0	300 0 0	70 12 0	370 12 0	900 0 0	62 1 0	962 1 0	
3	Do.	Lilva	520 0 0	30 8 0	550 8 0		26 8 0	577 0 0	130 0 0	30 8 0	160 8 0	390 0 0	26 8 0	416 8 0	
		Total	3,320 0 0	195 1 0	3,515 1 0		170 5 0	3,685 6 0	830 0 0	195 1 0	1,025 1 0	2,490 0 0	170 5 0	2,660 5 0	
		Grand Total	8,721 0 5	573 12 0	9,294 12 5		540 12 0	9,835 8 5	1,694 0 5	573 12 0	2,267 12 5	7,027 0 0	540 12 0	7,567 12 0	

W. W. SMART,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

STATEMENT IV.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the general position of Talukdari Estates in Gujarat under Government

[Details are given only for Estates with Gross Income of Rs. 5,000

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Total gross income recovered.	Total gross expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1. Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Rojka Pathubha Manubha	2,657	5,820
	Do.	Dholka	Dholka-Shermian Bapumian		
2	Do.	Sanand	Sanand—Koth Estate, Thakor Shri Jayvatsinhji Ranmalsinhji.	78,203	1,26,748
3	Kaira	Anand	Ahima—Prathiraj Jasvatsangji	7,301	6,325
4	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Mehlol—Raisingji Naharsingji	58,233	16,357
5	Do.	Halol	Shivrajpur—Kesarising Vajesing	12,945	6,316
6-22	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	20,699	25,023
23-28	Kaira		Divisional Total	1,80,038	1,86,589
			2. Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka—Sherjumakhanji Shermahomedkhanji.	4,685	5,046
2-13	Do.		Small Estates	9,380	10,554
14 and 15	Kaira		Divisional Total	14,065	15,600
			3. Estates managed under Act XXI of 1881.		
1-12	Kaira		Small Estates	7,397	6,274
			4. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, para. 7.		
1-18	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	1,444	3,237
19-21	Broach				
			5. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5.		
1 to 7	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	433	888
			6. Estates managed under section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.		
1	Broach	Amod	Matar Estate—Thakor Shri Chandrasangji Himatsangji	21,590	16,089
2	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Metral—Ajitsingji Ranjitsingji	8,646	6,443
3	Do.	Halol	Kanjri—Sardar Fatehsingji Dipsingji	40,668	27,570
			Divisional Total	70,904	50,102

IV.

Management during the year 1915-16 (Consolidated by the Commissioner, N.D.).

and above. Figures for other Estates are lumped together.].

Balance credit of the Estate.		Total liabilities.	Cost of management.	Percentage of column 10 on gross income.	Remarks.
Invested.	Uninvested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,970	1,778	6,645	510	19·2	Released and shown under Sec. 28.
1,77,488	34,155	28,000	15,465	19·8	
700	1,205	140	·326	4·5	
10,000	55,644		1,963	3·4	
38,800	6,404		759	5·9	
1,231	7,592	1,15,300	2,396	11·6	
2,39,189	1,06,778	1,50,085	21,419	11·9	
	407	7,273	1,040	22·2	
14,580	7,399	51,415	1,190	12·7	
14,580	7,806	58,688	2,230	15·9	
	1,840	10,304	910	12·3	
	599	40,590	249	17·2	
	70	5,247	59	13·6	
7,276	15,282		1,905	8·8	
3,000	7,423		680	7·9	
69,06	24,681		2,803	6·9	
49,343	47,099		5,388	7·6	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Total gross income recovered.	Total gross expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
			7. Estates managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Dholera—Halabhai Jasmatsang and others.	2,820	4,842
2	Do.	Do.	Gamph—Sardar Agarsangji Raisangji	246	1,046
3	Do.	Viramgam	Aghar—Sadaji Kasuji and others	9,526	7,816
4	Do.	Do.	Bhankoda—Bapuji Pratapsang and others.	15,021	19,222
5	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Sardar Pyarmahomedkhanji Latifkhanji and others.	14,635	17,503
6	Do.	Do.	Dholka—Shermian Bapumian	12,063	14,099
7	Do.	Do.	Gangad—Sardar Juvansangji Bhaisaheb.	28,915	30,955
8	Do.	Prantij	Vaghpur—Thakore, Takhatsangji Jethusangji.	5,011	4,153
9	Do.	Sanand	Makhiav—Thakore Fulsangji Raisangji.	2,214	3,167
10	Kaira	Anand	Kherda—Thakore Himatsangji Takhatsangji.	7,443	6,413
11	Do.	Borsad	Dehvan—Sardar Narsangji Meheramansangji.	13,308	13,591
12	Broach	Jambusar	Sarod—Sardar Udesangji Ganpatsangji	5,693	11,203
13	Do.	Amod	Miyagam—Thakor Shri Ranmalsangji Dolatsangji.	7,207	2,115
14	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Vadi—Bharatsing Bapujee and others.	3,420	5,151
15	Do.	Do.	Vallavpur—Vaghabhai Adesing and others.	3,519	6,104
16 to 227	Ahmedabad				
228 to 265	Kaira		Small Estates	1,36,9 8	1,38,397
266 to 304	Broach				
305 to 307	Panch Mahals				
			Divisional Total	2,67,979	2,86,017
			8. Estates managed under Section 144 of the Land Revenue Code.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Khas—Khas Bhagdars	5,932	10,388
2 to 24	Do.				
25 and 26	Kaira		Small Estates	13,238	13,364
27 to 29	Panch Mahals				
			Divisional Total	19,170	23,752

IV—*contd.*

Balance at credit of the Estate.		Total liabilities.	Cost of management.	Percentage of column 10 on gross income.	Remarks.
Invested.	Uninvested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	1,832	63,224	451	16	
	177	2,35,690	800	325·2	
	5,360	32,984	579	6·08	
	699	13,266	1,838	12·2	
	1,469	8,947	1,953	13·3	
	3,391	492	869	7·2	
1,897	7,727	96,887	7,660	28·1	
	1,452	11,208	375	7·5	
	4	23,828	560	25·3	
	1,294	18,263	347	4·7	
	58	44,305	986	7·4	
	280	20,279	2,183	38·3	
	5,718		535	7·4	
	1,428	2,685	1,085	15·6	
	957	4,400			
	39,084	12,12,597	14,846	10·8	
1,897	70,430	17,89,055	35,067	13·2	
	1,185		827	13·9	
	6,199		1,692	12·8	
	7,384		2,519	13·1	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Total gross income recovered.	Total gross expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
			9. Estates managed under mortgage-deeds for Loan and Tagai debts to Government.		
			(a) Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.		
1 to 9	Ahmedabad		Small estates	4,857	8,543
			(b) Others.		
1 to 22	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	5,169	6,244
			10. Estates managed on behalf of Creditors.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Bhalgamda—Bhimnath Estate	1,607	2,203
2	Do.	Do.	Small Estates	537	343
			Divisional Total	2,144	2,546
			11. Miscellaneous Estates.		
1 to 5	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	3,670	3,911
6 & 7	Kaira				

Abstract.

	Number of Estates.		
Totals under 1	28	1,80,038	1,86,589
„ 2	15	14,065	15,600
„ 3	12	7,397	6,274
„ 4	21	1,444	3,237
„ 5	7	433	888
„ 6	3	70,904	50,102
„ 7	307	2,67,979	2,86,017
„ 8	29	19,170	23,752
„ 9 (*a*)	9	4,857	8,843
„ 9 (*b*)	22	5,169	6,244
„ 10	2	2,144	2,546
„ 11	7	3,670	3,911
Grand Total	462	5,77,280	5,94,003

IV—*concld.*

Balance at credit of the Estates.		Total liabilities.	Cost of management.	Percentage of column 10 on gross income.	Remarks.
Invested.	Uninvested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	452	67,395	974	20	
	1,783	25,985	802	15·5	
	926	7,104	508	31·6	
	772	364	300	55·9	
	1,698	7,468	808	37·7	
	4,245	715	406	11·1	
2,39,189	1,06,778	1,50,085	21,419	11·9	
14,580	7,806	58,688	2,230	15·9	
	1,840	10,304	910	12·3	
	599	40,590	249	17·2	
	70	5,247	59	13·6	
49,343	47,699		5,388	7·6	
1,897	70,930	17,89,055	35,067	13·2	
	7,384		2,519	13·1	
	452	67,395	974	20·0	
	1 783	25,985	802	15·5	
	1,698	7,468	808	37·7	
	4,245	715	406	11·1	
3,05,009	2,51,284	21,55,532	70,831	12·3	

F. PRATT,
Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the efficiency of rent collections of Talukdari Estates in Gujarat under

[Details are given only for Estates with gross Income of Rs. 5,000

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			On account of current year.
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			1. Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhanduka	Rojka—Pathabha Manubha	2,161	25	2,186	2,044
	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Shermian Bapumian				
2	Do.	Sanand	Sanand—Koth Estate—Thakor Shri Jayvatsangji Ranmalsangji	1,41,865	*49,610	1,91,475	71,295
3	Kaira	Anand	Ahima—Prathiraj Jasvatsangji	7,717	2,696	10,413	7,099
4	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Mehlol—Raisingji Naharsingji	58,299	307	58,606	57,976
5	Do.	Halol	Shivrajpur—Kesarising Vajesing	13,004	272	13,276	12,684
6 to 22 23 to 28	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	29,458	4,439	33,897	18,130
			Divisional Total	2,52,504	57,349	3,09,853	1,69,228
			2. Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka—Sherjumakhanji Shermahomedkhanji	7,133	†925	8,058	2,579
2 to 13 14 & 15	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	10,011	1,210	11,221	7,276
			Divisional Total	17,144	2,135	19,279	9,855
			3. Estate managed under Act XXI of 1881.				
1 to 12	Kaira		Small Estates	10,426	1,587	12,013	4,886
			4. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, para. 7.				
1 to 18 19 to 21	Ahmedabad Broach		Small Estates	1,988	53	2,041	1,371
			5. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5.				
1 to 7	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	654		654	408

V.

Government Management during the year 1915-16 (Consolidated by the Commissioner, N. D.).

and above. Figures for other Estates are lumped together.]

Collections.		Amount written off.	Adjustments and remissions on account of Talukdars' maintenance.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.			Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
					Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	2,044				117	25	142	Released and shown under Sec. 28.
1,392	72,687	3,615	7		69,198	45,968	1,15,166	* Subsequent correction.
42	7,141	569			64	2,639	2,703	
257	58,233	3			320	50	370	
261	12,945	3			317	11	328	
1,026	19,156	586	566		10,667	2,922	13,589	
2,978	1,72,206	4,776	573		80,683	51,615	1,32,298	
29	2,608	623	104		4,057	666	4,723	† Subsequent correction.
74	7,350	9			2,726	1,136	3,862	
103	9,958	632	104		6,783	1,802	8,585	
217	5,103	783	1,923		2,865	1,339	4,204	
2	1,373				617	51	668	
	408				246		246	

N. B.—Column 11 has been sub-divided this year as directed in G. R. No. 12886, dated 2nd December 1915, R. D.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			On account of current year.
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			6. Estates managed under Sec. 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.				
1	Broach	Amod	Matar Estate—Thakor Shri Chandrasangji Himatsangji	19,072	2,694	21,766	17,609
2	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Metral—Ajitsingji Ranjitsingji	8,583	1,700	10,283	8,564
3	Do.	Halol	Kanjri—Sardar Fatehsingji Dipsingji	39,260	1,870	41,130	39,208
			Divisional Total	66,915	6,264	73,179	65,381
			7. Estates managed under Sec. 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Dholera—Halabhai Jasmatsang and others	7,581	4,243	11,824	399
2	Do.	Do.	Gamph—Sardar Agarasangji Raisangji	35,582	16,177	51,759	246
3	Do.	Viramgam	Aghar—Sadaji Kasuji and others	7,751	215	7,966	7,688
4	Do.	Do.	Bharkoda—Bapuji Pratapsang and others	12,390	6,773	19,163	12,382
5	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Sardar Pyarmahomedkhanji Latifkhanji and others	15,225	3,740	18,965	9,481
6	Do.	Do.	Dholka—Shermian Bapumian	10,163	1,273	11,436	9,223
7	Do.	Do.	Gangad—Sardar Juvansangji Bhaisaheb	59,247	*20,132	79,379	24,504
8	Do.	Prantij	Vaghpur—Thakor Takhatsangji Jethusangji	5,030	750	5,780	4,955
9	Do.	Sanand	Makhiav—Thakor Fulsangji Raisangji	2,200		2,200	2,200
10	Kaira	Anand	Kherda—Thakor Himatsangji Takhatsangji	5,855	385	6,240	5,246
11	Do.	Borsad	Dehvan—Sardar Narsangji Meheramansangji	11,779	1,621	13,400	8,609
12	Broach	Jambusar	Sarod—Sardar Udesangji Ganpatsangji	26,178	7,492	33,670	4,569
13	Do.	Amod	Miyagam—Thakor Shri Ranmalsangji Dolatsangji	6,832	2,464	9,296	6,405
14	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Wadi—Bharatsing Bapuji and others	6,871	20	6,891	3,403

V—*contd.*

Collections.		Amount written off.	Adjustments and remissions on account of Talukdars' maintenance.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.			Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
					Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
621	18,230	544	497		724	1,771	2,495	
82	8,646	35			19	1,583	1,602	
1,460	40,668	2			50	410	460	
2,163	67,514	581	497		793	3,764	4,557	
365	764	840			7,182	3,038	10,220	
	246				35,336	16,177	51,513	
11	7,699	152			61	54	115	
	12,382				8	6,773	6,781	
85	9,566	1,194	104		5,377	2,724	8,101	
75	9,298	400	68		802	868	1,670	
574	25,078	1,031	687		34,515	18,068	52,583	* Subsequent correction.
2	4,957	55			75	693	768	
	2,200							
2	5,248		632		108	252	360	
280	8,889	314	38		3,008	1,151	4,159	
100	4,669	161	238		21,354	7,248	28,602	
774	7,179	1,198	1		426	492	918	
17	3,420				3,468	3	3,471	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	On account of current year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			7. Estates managed under Sec. 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act—contd.				
15	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Vallavpur—Vaghabhai Adesing and others	7,059	65	7,124	3,474
16 to 227 228 to 265 266 to 304 305 to 307	Ahmedabad Kaira Broach Panch Mahals		Small Estates	1,56,796	67,131	2,23,927	97,842
			Divisional Total	3,76,539	1,32,181	5,09,0 0	2,00,626
			8. Estates managed under Sec. 144 of the Land Revenue Code.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Khas—Khas Bhagdars	11,852		11,852	5,932
2 to 24 25 & 26 27 to 29	Ahmedabad Kaira Panch Mahals		Small Estates	19,398	4,895	24,293	12,656
			Divisional Total	31,250	4,895	36,145	18,588
			9. Estates managed under mortgage deeds for Loan and Tagai debts to Government.				
			(a) Estates formerly manag d under Act VI of 1862.				
1 to 9	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	5,413	59	5,472	1,886
			(b) Others.				
1 to 22	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	4,854	574	5,428	3,984
			10. Estates managed on behalf of Creditors.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Bhalgamda—Bhimnath Estate	1,607		1,607	1,607
2	Do.	Do.	Small Estates	749	227	976	535
			Divisional Total	2,356	227	2,583	2,142
			11. Miscellaneous Estates.				
1 to 5 6 & 7	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	3,830	503	4,338	2,034

V—*contd.*

Collections.		Amount written off.	Adjustments and remissions on account of Ta ukdars' maintenance.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.			Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
					Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
45	3,5 9				3,585	20	3,605	
2,387	1,00,229	8,149	11,225		47,967	56,357	1,04,324	
4,717	2,05,343	13,'94	12,993		1,63,272	1,13,918	2,77,190	
	5,932	349			5,571		5,571	
156	12,812	2,596	1,364		4,324	3 197	7,521	
156	18,744	2,945	1,364		9,895	3,197	13,092	
7	1,893		669		2,908	2	2,910	
46	4,030	296			574	528	1,102	
	1,607							
	535				214	227	441	
	2,,42				214	227	441	
26	2,060	77			1,775	4.6	2,201	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			On account of current year.
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Abstract.				
				Number of Estates.			
			Totals under 1	28	2,52,504	57,349	3,09,853	1,69,228
			Do. 2	15	17,144	2,135	19,279	9,855
			Do. 3	12	10,426	1,587	12,013	4,886
			Do. 4	21	1,988	53	2,041	1,371
			Do. 5	7	654		654	408
			Do. 6	3	66,915	6,264	73,179	65,381
			Do. 7	307	3,76,539	1,32,481	5,09,020	2,00,626
			Do. 8	29	31,250	4,895	36,145	18,588
			Do. 9 (*a*)	9	5,413	59	5,472	1,886
			Do. 9 (*b*)	22	4,854	574	5,428	3,984
			Do. 10	2	2,356	227	2,583	2,142
			Do. 11	7	3,830	508	4,338	2,034
			Grand Total	462	7,73,873	2,06,132	9,80,005	4,80,389

V—*concld.*

Collections.		Amount written off.	Adjustments and remissions on account of Talukdars' maintenance.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.			Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
					Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,978	1,72,206	4,776	573		80,683	51,615	1,32,298	
103	9,958	632	104		6,783	1,802	8,585	
217	5,103	783	1,923		2,865	1,339	4,204	
2	1,373				617	51	668	
	408				246		246	
2,163	67,544	581	497		793	3,764	4,557	
4,717	2,05,343	13,494	12,993		1,63,272	1,13,918	2,77,190	
156	18,744	2,945	1,364		9,895	3,197	13,092	
7	1,893		669		2,908	2	2,910	
46	4,030	296			574	528	1,102	
	2,142				214	227	441	
26	2,060	77			1,775	426	2,201	
10,415	4,90,804	23,584	18,123		2,70,625	1,76,869	4,47,494	

F. PRATT,
Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT

Statement showing progress made in the liquidation of debt in Talukdari Estates in Gujarat

[Details are given for Estates with gross income of Rs. 5,000

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Claims originally submitted to Talukdari Settlement Officer.	Debts owed to private creditors and Balance of debts at beginning of year. Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Additional debts incurred during year. To private creditors. Principal.	Interest.	To Government for Debt Settlement Loans. Principal.	Interest.	Rejected by Talukdari Settlement Officer or Civil Court.	Debts remitted by Government or private creditors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			1. Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Rojka—Pathubha Manubha	104	5,000			512				
	,,	Dholka	Dholka—Shermian Bapumian									
2	,,	Sanand	Sanand—Koth Estate—Thakor Shri Jayvatsangji Raimalsingji.	26,717			1,950					
3	Kaira	Anand	Ahima—Prathiraj Jasvatsingji	716	716							
4	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Mehol—Raisingji Naharsingji									
5	,,	Halol	Shivrajpur—Kesharisingji Vajesingji									
6-22 23-28	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	2,13,094	86,970	20,449	5,573	10		1,479	3,695	3,689
			Divisional Total	2,40,631	92,686	20,449	7,523	522		1,479	3,695	3,689
			2. Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka—Sherjummakhanji Shermahomed Khanji	11,383	2,200							
2-13 14-15	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	1,31,201	26,481	17,325	49	231		1,275		
			Divisional Total	1,42,584	28,681	17,325	49	231		1,275		
			3. Estates managed under Act XXI of 1881.									
1-12	Kaira		Small Estates	98,142	321	11,600				543		
			4. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, paragraph 7.									
1-18 19-21	Ahmedabad Broach		Small Estates	62,127	42,505		4,061	9,657	100			8,717
			5. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5.									
1-7	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	14,073	4,776							440
			6. Estates managed under Section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.									
1	Broach	Amod	Matar Estate—Thakor Shri Chandrasangji Himatsangji	91,663								
2	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Metral—Ajitsingji Ranjitsingji									
3	,,	Halol	Kanjri—Sardar Fatehsingji Dipsingji	16,690								
			Divisional Total	1,08,353								

VI.

under Government Management during the year 1915-16 (Consolidated by the Commissioner, N.D.).

and above. Figures for other Estates are lumped together.]

Debt Settlement Loans taken from Government.								Other debts owed to Government at the end of the year.				
liquidated during the year.						Balance of debts at close of year.						
Paid from current income.	Paid by incurring fresh debt. Borrowed from private creditors.	Paid by incurring fresh debt. Borrowed from Government	Paid by sale or incumbrance of property.	Settled by pulla-chhut.	Total.	Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Arrears of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess.	Arrears of Tagai.	Tagai not yet due for repayment.	Maintenance Loans.	Remarks.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						5,512		1,138				Released and shown under Section .
						1,950		26,050				
576					576	140						
705	300		5,225		13,614	79,439	21,428	5,310		9,123		
1,281	300		5,225		14,190	87,041	21,428	32,493		9,123		
						2,200		2,846			2,227	
100					100	26,661	18,600	2,819		2,25	1,083	
100					100	28,861	18,600	5,665		2,252	3,310	
2,096			1,000		3,096	321	9,047	585		328	23	
3,551	61	100	4,000	1,417	18,146	38,077	100	203	10	2,200		
621					1,061	3,715		198		1,334		

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Debts owed to private creditors and								
				Claims originally submitted to Talukdari Settlement Officer.	Balance of debts at beginning of year.		Additional debts incurred during year.				Debts	
					Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	To private creditors.		To Government for Debt Settlement Loans.		Rejected by Talukdari Settlement Officer or Civil Court.	Remitted by Government or private creditors.
							Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			7. Estates managed under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Dholera—Hulabhai Jaswatsang and others	1,27,381	41,271	11,310	600		886	815		
2	,,	,,	Gamph—Sardar Agarsangji Raisangji	3,60,278	10,557	1,76,414				10,084		
3	,,	Viramgam	Aghar—Sadaji Kasuji and others	61,131	31,719			4,710				
4	,,	,,	Bhamkoda—Bapuji Pratapsingji and others	1,69,380		3,088				227		
5	,,	Dholka	Dholka—Sardar Pyarmahomedkhanji Latifkhanji and others	6,621	2,000			180				
6	,,	,,	Dholka—Shermian Bapumian	7,134								
7	,,	,,	Gangad—Sardar Juvansangji Bhaisaheb	2,38,232	83,873		1,626					
8	,,	Prantij	Vaghpur—Thakore Takhatsangji Jethusangji	25,363	13,562							1,059
9	,,	Sanand	Makhiav—Thakore Fulsingji Raisingji	45,041	19,805	1,001	1,725	98		74	6,060	52
10	Kaira	Anand	Kherda—Thakore Himatsingji Takhatsingji	63,032	6,551	10,451				709		179
11	,,	Borsad	Dehevan—Sardar Narsangji Mohoramansingji	75,974	37,000	5,415	2,000	82		398		
12	Broach	Jambusar	Sarod— Sardar Udesingji Ganpatsangji	86,607		11,504	525			846		
13	,,	Amod	Miyagam—Thakore Shri Ranmalsangji Dolatsangji									
14	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Wadi—Bharatsingji Bapuji and others	31,864								
15	,,	,,	Vallavpur—Vaghabhai Adesing and others	32,114								
16-227	Ahmedabad											
228-265	Kaira		Small Estates	26,20,581	8,50,613	2,89,026	22,073	7,548	14,352	21,662	12,170	5,014
266-304	Broach											
305-307	Panch Mahals											
			Divisional Total	39,50,823	10,05,051	5,08,609	28,549	12,618	15,238	35,775	18,230	6,304
			9. Estates managed under mortgage deeds for loan and Tagai debts to Government.									
			(a) Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.									
1-9	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	1,28,845		71,321				3,112		
			(b) Others.									
1-22	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	1,38,560	7,659	12,447		280	200	860		1,097
			10. Estates managed on behalf of creditors.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Bhalgamda Bhimnath Estate	60,000	7,604							
2	,,	,,	Small Estates									
			Divisional Total	60,000	7,604							

VI. -*contd.*

Debt Settlement Loans taken from Government.								Other debts owed to Government at the end of the year.				Remarks.
Liquidated during the year.						Balance of debts at close of year.						
Paid from current income.	Paid by incurring fresh debt.		Paid by sale of incumbrance property.	Settled by pulla-chhut.	Total.	Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Arrears of Land Revenue And Local Fund Cess.	Arrears of Tagai.	Tagai not yet due for repayment.	Maintenance Loans.	
	Borrowed from private creditors.	Borrowed from Government.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,517		866		175	2,558	40,789	11,535	7,599		2,948	353	
						19,557	1,87,398	16,963		5,448	6,324	
3,539					3,522	32,907		77				
							3,315	4,022		2,223	3,766	Besides this Cosharers are indebted to each other.
						2,180		3,558		2,145	1,064	
								492				
8					8	85,491		9,324		2,072		
2,205					3,354	11,208						
12					6,124	15,504	1,675	4,360		2,880		
1,511					1,690	4,861	14,220				2,182	
1,000					1,000	38,082	5,813	43		367		
250					250	275	12,350	5,903			1,751	
								1,030	44	345	1,206	Wadi and Vallavpur estates owe no debt to private creditors. The amounts shown against them in the preceding year's statement was the balance of the maintenance loan granted to Talukd which is incorporated in Statement at Figures for Panch Mahals put down columns 23 and 24 are exclusive amounts due from tenants.
								700	36	608	3,056	
24,715	100	14,195	6,507	4,838	67,548	8,20,511	3,06,815	24,883		54,445	5,043	
34,830	1 0	15,061	6,507	5,013	86,054	10,71,365	5,39,521	78,924	80	73,490	25,675	
4,031				4,799	8,830		65,603	1,264		411	117	
1,528		106			2,821	6,046	11,979	1,713		5,433	214	
500					500	7,104		364				The amount of the private debt due to a creditor is disputed by the estate and a suit has been filed under the D. A. R. Act to declare that the whole amount has been paid off. Hence no figures are shown.
500					500	7,104		361				

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Claims originally submitted to Talukdari Settlement Officer.	Debts owed to private creditors and Balance of debts at beginning of year. Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for debt Settlement Loans.	Additional debts incurred during year. To private creditors. Principal.	Interest.	To Government for Debt Settlement Loans. Principal.	Interest.	Debts Reduced by Talukdari Settlement Officer or Civil Court.	Debts Remitted by Government or private creditors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			11. Miscellaneous Estates.									
1-5 6-7	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	3,368	540							
			Abstract.									
			Number of Estates.									
			Totals under 1	28	2,4 ,631	92,686	20,449	7,523	522		1,479	3,695	3,689
			,, 2	15	1,42,581	28,681	17,325	49	231		1,375		
			,, 3	12	98,112	321	11,000				513		
			,, 4	21	62,137	42,505		4,061	9,657	100			8,717
			,, 5	7	14,073	4,776							440
			,, 6	3	1,08,353								
			,, 7	307	30,50,823	10,95,951	5,08,809	28,549	12,618	15,239	35,775	18,230	6,304
			,, 9 (a)	9	1,28,845		71,321				3,112		
			,, 9 (b)	22	1,38,560	7,659	12,447		280	200	660		1,697
			,, 10	2	60,000	7,604							
			,, 11	7	3,368	540							
			Grand Total	433	49,47,506	12,80,732	6,41,951	10,182	23,308	15,538	43,014	21,934	20,247

VI—*concld.*

Debt Settlement Loans taken from Government.								Other debts owed to Government at the end of the year.				Remarks.
liquidated during the year.						Balance of debts at close of year.						
Paid from current income.	Paid by incurring fresh debt.		Paid by sale of incumbrance property.	Settled by pullachhut.	Total.	Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Arrears of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess.	Arrears of Tagai.	Tagai not yet due for repayment.	Maintenance Loans.	
	Borrowed from private creditors.	Borrowed from Government.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
300					300	219		346		120		
1,281	300		5,225		14,190	87,041	21,428	32,403		9,123		
100					100	28,861	18,000	5,065		2,252	3,310	
2,096			1,000		3,096	321	2,047	585		328	23	
3,851	61	100	4,000	1,417	18,146	38,077	100	203	10	3,200		
681					1,061	3,715		109		1,334		
34,85	100	15,061	6,507	5,013	86,054	10,71,365	5,30,521	78,924	80	73,490	25,675	
4,03				4,799	8,830		65,603	1,264		411	117	
		196			2,821	6,046	11,079	1,713		5,433	214	
0					500	7,104		364				
00					300	249		346		120		
49,138	461	15,357	26,733	11,229	1,35,098	12,43,379	6,66,278	1,21,755	90	94,791	29,339	

F. PRATT,
Commissioner, N. D.

POONA: PRINTED AT THE YERAVDA PRISON PRESS.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Talukdari estates in Gujarát for the year 1915-16.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 9102.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1917.

Letter from the Talukdari Settlement Officer No. 8 dated 5th January 1917—Submitting his report on the administration of the Talukdari Department for the year 1915-16.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahâls No. T.S.O.P.R.—2 dated 23rd January 1917—Submitting the report on the administration of Talukdari estates in the Panch Mahâls for 1915-16.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. T.S.O.—84, dated 7th February 1917.

RESOLUTION.—In consequence of the failure of the early rains which involved the loss of the kharif crops and a scarcity of fodder over a wide area, the season of 1915-16 was very unfavourable to the prosperity of the Talukdari estates in North Gujarát. The timely rains of September and October however averted the possibility of famine and enabled Talukdars and their tenants to surmount their difficulties with little extraneous assistance. The Talukdari Settlement Officer commends the public spirit which prompted many to refrain from asking for assistance in the knowledge of the financial stringency due to war conditions. The character of the season is reflected in the collection of revenue and tagai and other loans due by the estates to Government, while the progress of liquidation of debts in encumbered estates was much delayed.

2. The total demand of jama, including arrears of Rs. 4,500, in the estates in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach was slightly over 5 lakhs, of which 2 lakhs were suspended owing to the unfavourable season. The fact that the remainder was collected without difficulty and that the unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 5,700 only, indicates that the final demand was judiciously imposed. For the same reason the tagai demand which in the previous year amounted to $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs was fixed at Rs. 34,400 only, of which Rs. 29,500 was collected, the balance being suspended with the exception of a small amount written off. It was not possible that the excellent record of 1914-15 as regards the repayment of Government loans to the estates should be repeated. Of the loans under Act VI of 1862 and Act XXI of 1881, Rs. 12,000 were repaid, compared with Rs. 10,800 in the previous year, out of a total debt of Rs. 86,000, but only Rs. 26,000, or one-third of the repayment of the previous year, could be provided to meet the discharge of loans advanced for debt settlement which now amount to nearly 6 lakhs. Under the head of loans and advances for maintenance during the scarcity of 1911-12 and subsequent years Rs. 11,000 were repaid out of the balance of Rs. 31,000. This was only a quarter of the sum repaid in the previous year. Despite the scarcity however new loans advanced for maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,775 only.

3. In the collection of rents due from directly managed estates or from leased estates, as in the case of other dues, the full demand could not be realised. The total demand of the current year amounted to $6\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs and arrears of former years to 2 lakhs. Of this amount only $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were recovered from current demand, Rs. 40,000 were written off and the remainder held in suspension.

4. In the most important branch of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's duties, the liquidation and settlement of debt, an unfavourable season and the restriction on Government advances limited the rate of progress. Where-

as 569 claims declared for 10½ lakhs of rupees were settled for 2½ lakhs in 1914-15, only 115 claims involving Rs. 2,17,000 were disposed of in the year under review. After excluding claims dealt with by darkhast, settled privately, dismissed or otherwise filed, claims amounting to Rs. 41,500 were settled for a payment of Rs. 13,626. A detailed statement gives the progress of debt settlement since the inauguration of these operations in 1907. During these nine years over 6,700 claims involving 59 lakhs of rupees have been disposed of for an amount less than one-third of the original claim. The balance of unsettled claims is now 1,600, involving a total of 16⅓ lakhs.

5. During the year the number of estates under management, including 13 non-talukdari estates, was 463 compared with 598 in the previous year. The most noticeable reductions are 40 estates managed under section 28 of the Talukdars' Act and 60 estates formerly under management for security of revenue or loan and tagai debts due to Government.

The Talukdari Settlement Officer has described the principal features in the administration of the larger estates, and Government have read with particular interest the account of the management of the large Sánand and Koth estate, which is administered under the Court of Wards Act. The projects include the development of large areas of uncultivated waste leased to skilled Patidar cultivators from Kaira, the improvement of agriculture under a specially appointed officer of the Agricultural Department, the foundation of a fodder reserve and a detailed survey of the resources of each village in the estate. When these projects have come to maturity this estate should prove a model of enlightened administration.

The failure of the season seriously retarded the progress towards solvency of the heavily embarrassed Gámph estate under management under section 28 of the Talukdars' Act. Full suspension of the jama was necessary and the debt due to the public revenues has further increased. A series of good seasons alone can enable the estate to liquidate its heavy debts. The Gangad estate was also seriously affected as less than 50 per cent. of the income could be collected and no debt was discharged. Similar difficulties prevailed in the Makhiav estate.

As usual, the management of the estates entailed a considerable amount of litigation. It is satisfactory to note that of 42 suits disposed of during the year 32 decisions were in favour of the Department, the remainder with one exception being on matters of little moment. Amongst the 32 favourable decisions several were given on questions of the greatest importance to the general administration and welfare of the estates.

The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that the Talukdari Settlement Officer has effected several important reforms in the management of the estates. Management charges were distributed on a system of fixed percentage which replaced the old system of tedious individual calculation and has rendered possible the grading of talatis in the villages of the estates and a system of rewards for good work.

Definite and detailed instructions have been issued for the guidance of Bándh karkuns and supervision has thereby been facilitated and improved. In connection with the collection of rents in the estates, the Talukdari Settlement Officer has evolved a system of remission and suspension based on the methods prevailing in Government villages. A further scheme was under consideration for the proper detailed audit of estate accounts and Government await the reference promised in paragraph 10 of the Report on the subject of remission of rice rates in the villages of the Sánand estate.

6. The education of the children of Talukdari families was not entirely satisfactory. Though the number of boys in attendance at village schools has increased, the attendance of girls has fallen off by 35 per cent. The figures however, as noted in previous years, are vitiated by imperfect registration. The further diminution in the attendance at the Dhandhuka hostel is a matter for regret. While the prevailing scarcity doubtless played some part, the Talukdari Settlement Officer appears to be right in attributing the decline to the general apathy of the Talukdars outside Kaira for

the proper education of their children. The Nadiád hostel however maintained its roll of Talukdar boys. The whole question of the education of Talukdar children requires special attention, and the Governor in Council trusts that it will be possible to examine the conditions in conjunction with kindred problems in Káthiáwár.

7. With the report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for the estates in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach is included the account of the separate administration of the estates in Panch Maháls by the Collector of that District.

The Broach estates were transferred to the management of the Collector from the beginning of 1916-17 and in the following year under the recent orders of Government, similar arrangements will be carried into effect in respect of the estates in Kaira. The Talukdari Settlement Officer will then be concerned directly with the control of the Ahmedabad estates alone, which are the most numerous and require the closest and most experienced supervision.

In the Panch Maháls the estates suffered less from the ill effects of the season than those in the three other districts of Gujarát. With the exception of half suspension amounting to Rs. 3,400 in a few estates, the demand of jama (Rs. 48,000) was collected without difficulty. The instalments of tagai and of other loans were also paid up in full, and satisfactory progress was made in the liquidation and settlement of debts.

8. The Governor in Council is pleased to concur with the opinion of the Commissioner, N. D., that the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Mr. R. G. Gordon, has conducted the management of the estates with energy and efficiency in the difficult conditions of the year, and has in addition given commendable attention to the reform of the administration in detail.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 9102, R. D., dated 26th July 1917.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Legal Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

No. of 1917.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

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